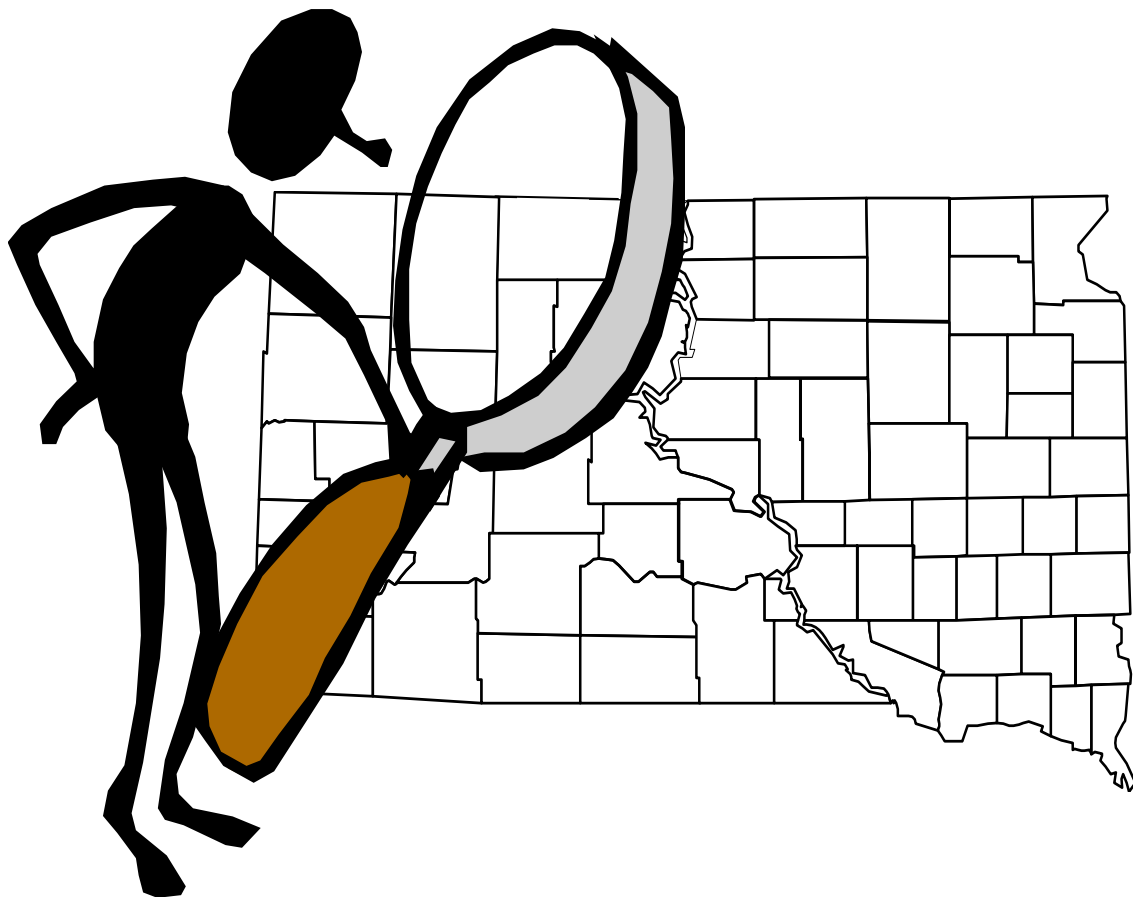


The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2003



South Dakota Department of Health
June 2005

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2003

*A Report of the South Dakota
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*

South Dakota Department of Health
600 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

In cooperation with
the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia

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What's New

For the first time in 2003, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was conducted on a regional basis. This additional data required the Department of Health to reformat The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2003 publication. This new format provides the reader considerably more data on each indicator. This report includes new demographic data and organizes each of the major indicators from the survey into similar layouts for easier reading. Following are the new areas included in this new format.

Time Trend Analysis – This is included for each indicator whenever possible. This includes a dashed trend line included on a line chart in order to see the trend of the given indicator.

Comprehensive Demographic Table – This includes a standard breakdown of each indicator by age, race, region, household income, education, employment status, and marital status by gender. Data for each of these subpopulations includes a 95 percent confidence interval for the given rate. This inclusion of the confidence interval allows one to identify significant differences between rates.

Regional Data - The demographic tables include regional data for the first time. The regional data are included in an attempt to identify disparities between the geographic areas of the state. A map showing which counties are included in each region is shown in Appendix A. It should be noted that the American Indian counties region includes those counties where at least 50 percent of the population is American Indian.

Further Analysis – A table is included within each section that demonstrates the prevalence of the given indicator by other health behaviors and conditions. For example, within the hypertension section the prevalence of high blood pressure by other areas of the survey including body mass index, physical activity, and diabetes, etc. This table is designed to be another tool used in targeting subpopulations at highest risk.

Preface

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2003 serves as a way to measure health risks of South Dakotans.

The information used to develop the report came from the BRFSS. The South Dakota Department of Health (SDDOH) initiates the BRFSS with the assistance of the Centers for Disease and Control and Prevention (CDC).

The survey consists of questions aimed at tracking and trending prevalence of health behaviors and conditions over time. The report also compares data from this survey to the *Healthy People 2010 National Health Objectives* as well as to the rest of the nation.

The BRFSS is the world's largest telephone survey. The survey is administered to households with individuals of 18 years or older.

The Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records edited and compiled data for this publication. This report contains as much information as practical from the survey.

Any questions regarding The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2003 should be addressed to:

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Overview

History

By the early 1980s, scientific research clearly showed that personal health behaviors played a major role in premature morbidity and mortality. Although national estimates of health risk behaviors among U.S. adult populations had been periodically obtained through surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), these data were not available on a state-specific basis. This deficiency was viewed as critical for state health agencies that have the primary role of targeting resources to reduce behavioral risks and their consequent illnesses.

About the same time as personal health behaviors received wider recognition in relation to chronic disease morbidity and mortality, telephone surveys emerged as an acceptable method for determining the prevalence of many health risk behaviors among populations. In addition to their cost advantages, telephone surveys were especially desirable at the state and local level, where the necessary expertise and resources for conducting area probability sampling for in-person household interviews were not likely to be available.

As a result, surveys were developed and conducted to monitor state-level prevalence of the major behavioral risks associated with premature morbidity and mortality. The basic philosophy was to collect data on actual behaviors, rather than on attitudes or knowledge, which would be especially useful for planning, initiating, supporting, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs. Data derived from the questionnaire provide health departments, public health offices, and policymakers with necessary behavioral information. When combined with mortality and morbidity statistics, these data enable public health officials to establish policies and priorities and to initiate and assess health promotion strategies.

In 1984, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was established to collect prevalence data on risk behaviors and preventative health practices that affect health status. The Centers for Disease and Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a standard core questionnaire for states to use to provide data that could be compared across states. Individual states were also allowed to add questions in order to gather additional information on topics of specific interest to them. The South Dakota Department of Health (SDDOH) initiated the BRFSS in South Dakota in 1987 with the assistance of the CDC. By 1994, all states, the District of Columbia, and three territories were participating in the BRFSS.

Purpose

- The main purpose of the BRFSS at the state level is for Department of Health program support. Each year the optional content of the survey is planned in collaboration with various SDDOH programs in order to gather useful data. The data are then used by the programs in order to determine priority health issues and identify populations at highest risk. This leads to effective program planning, initiation, support, and evaluation of health promotion and disease prevention programs.

- Data collected through the BRFSS will be used by the SDDOH to increase awareness and educate the public, the health community, and policymakers regarding health matters through responses to media inquiries, reports, and publications. The report is sent to private and public health officials throughout South Dakota to aid in program efforts to favorably influence public health issues.
- A national agenda has been developed to challenge Americans to improve their health to certain degrees by the year 2010. This agenda is called the *Healthy People 2010 National Health Objectives*. Its purpose is to commit the nation to the attainment of three broad goals:
 - 1) Increase the span of healthy life for all Americans
 - 2) Reduce health disparities among Americans
 - 3) Achieve access to preventive services for all Americans

Where appropriate, BRFSS data is used by the SDDOH to measure South Dakota's progress toward Healthy People 2010 goals.

Report Description

The 2003 report marks the beginning of a new format for presenting our BRFSS data. We have attempted to present more comprehensive data in a standard format that is easier to read. It includes several sections covering major indicators from the survey. Each section is organized in the following manner.

- A definition of the indicator is given.
- The prevalence of the indicator in South Dakota and nationwide, when available, is given.
- The relevant Healthy People 2010 objective is given when applicable.
- A time trend analysis is given for each indicator as far back as comparable data have been gathered. This includes a dashed trend line as well as the actual data results for each available year. Multiple years of data are very valuable for not only analyzing the trend of the indicator, but also helps to show the variability in some indicators.
- A comprehensive demographic breakdown is then covered with a table and text. Certain data points from the table have been highlighted with the text, especially when there are significant differences between demographic subgroups. Rates for specific subpopulations are considered significantly different when their confidence intervals do not overlap. This table is important because it can identify demographic subgroups at highest risk.
- A national map is then displayed when available that shows the given health indicator among states. States are then shaded if their indicator is significantly higher or lower than the national rate. This map is useful because it can show how South Dakota compares with other states as well as any national geographic patterns.

- A further analysis is then done that illustrates the prevalence of the given health indicator for other health behaviors or conditions. For example, the prevalence of fair or poor health by body mass index, or the prevalence of high blood cholesterol by physical activity. This further analysis is not designed to show the cause and effect of certain behaviors or conditions since there are several factors that influence these indicators. It is simply the prevalence of the given health indicator by the other health behaviors and conditions from the survey. This is a step beyond the demographic breakdown and hopefully helps programs to target their subpopulations of interest even better.
- Any additional data gathered on the given topic will be covered following the further analysis section.

Table 1, below, shows the estimated risk factor rates and the estimated number of persons in South Dakota who are at risk for the selected risk factors. The estimated population at risk was based on 2000 census data. Table 2, on the following page, illustrates the topics covered on South Dakota's BRFSS each year from 1996 through 2003.

Table 1 Estimated Percentage and Number of Persons at Risk Due to Selected Factors (Ages 18 and Older Unless Otherwise Specified): South Dakota BRFSS, 2003		
Risk Factor	Estimated % at Risk	Estimated Population at Risk
Fair/Poor Health Status	13.0	71,785
Body Mass Index – Overweight (BMI 25.0 +)	60.1	331,869
Body Mass Index – Obese (BMI 30.0 +)	22.9	126,453
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	21.7	119,826
No Moderate Physical Activity	53.5	295,424
No Vigorous Physical Activity	78.0	430,712
Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight	28.3	156,271
Less Than Five Servings of Fruit and Vegetables	81.0	447,278
Cigarette Smoking	22.7	125,348
Smokeless Tobacco Use	6.8	37,549
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	60.8	335,735
Binge Drinking	19.0	104,917
Heavy Drinking	4.5	24,849
Hypertension	24.8	136,944
High Blood Cholesterol	31.2	172,285
No Mammogram in Past 2 years – 40+ years old	22.9	39,215
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	14.6	41,113
No Health Insurance (18-64 years old)	10.4	46,183
No Health Insurance (0-17 years old)	3.6	7,295
No Health Insurance (0-64 years old)	8.3	53,478
No Flu Shot – 65+ years old	22.1	23,897
No Pneumonia Shot – 65+ years old	36.3	39,252
Diabetes	7.1	39,206
Current Asthma	7.3	40,310
Arthritis	28.8	159,032
Arthritis with Limited Activities	13.4	73,994
Disability with Limited Activities	18.8	103,813
Disability with Special Equipment	5.7	31,475
Injured in a Fall – 45+ years old	4.9	13,140
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	44.3	244,622

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Table 2
Topics Covered on the South Dakota BRFSS, 1996-2003

Topics	Year							
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Alcohol Consumption	X	X	X		X		X	
Arthritis	X		X					
Assets					X			
Asthma	X	X	X	X				
Asthma – Children	X	X	X					
Asthma History			X					
Binge Drinking	X							
Cancer					X			
Cardiovascular Disease		X						
Care Giving				X				
Cholesterol Awareness	X	X	X		X		X	
Colorectal Cancer Screening		X	X		X		X	
Diabetes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diabetes – Children	X	X						
Disability	X		X					
Exercise	X	X	X	X		X		X
Falls	X							
Family Planning		X		X	X	X		
Farm Accidents								X
Firearms		X	X					X
Folic Acid		X		X		X	X	
Food Handling/Safety	X	X		X				X
Food Poisoning						X		
Health Care Access	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health Care Coverage – Children	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Health Care Coverage and Utilization		X						
Health Status/Healthy Days	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hunger							X	
Hypertension Awareness	X	X	X		X		X	X
Immunization	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Injury – Children	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Injury Control/Seat Belts		X	X		X		X	X
Lead Poisoning								X
Nutrition/Fruits & Vegetables	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Oral Health		X			X		X	X
Oral Health – Children	X		X	X				
Osteoporosis								X
Physical Activity	X		X					
Pregnancy							X	
Preventive Counseling								X
Prostate Cancer Screening		X	X				X	
Sexual Behavior					X	X		X
Sleeping Position of Infant							X	
Special Health Conditions – Children	X	X	X	X		X		X
Sun Exposure/Skin Cancer	X			X	X			
Tobacco – Smokeless	X		X					X
Tobacco Indicators	X		X					
Tobacco Products			X					
Tobacco Use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Veteran's Status/Health	X							
Weight Control	X	X		X		X		X
Women's Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Methodology

Participating Agencies

The South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a combined effort of the SDDOH and the CDC. The Department of Health contracts with Personal Group Incorporated to collect the data through telephone interviews. The SDDOH, however, continues to supervise the survey process, designs, and distributes the report. The CDC provides financial and technical assistance, develops the questionnaire, designs the methodology, and processes the data.

Method of Surveillance

A telephone survey was used for this study rather than other survey methods because of its low cost, ease of administration, ease of reaching respondents, and reliability. Telephone surveys are less representative of areas where a significant portion of the population does not have telephones. However, according to a Federal Communications Commission report, 94.1 percent of the households in South Dakota had telephone service in 2003. It should be noted that households with only a cell phone are not eligible for this survey.

Questionnaire Development

The survey questionnaire (see Appendix B) was a collaborative effort between the CDC and SDDOH. In 2003, standard demographic questions were included along with sections on the general health status, physical activity, weight control, nutrition, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, hypertension awareness, cholesterol awareness, breast and cervical cancer screening, health insurance, immunization, diabetes, asthma, arthritis, disability, falls, and sun exposure. Introductions, wording of the questions and transitional phrasing between questions resulted from extensive field testing by CDC. SDDOH also added several state-specific questions to the end of the core questionnaire on various topics including adult health insurance, diabetes, children's asthma, binge drinking, women's health, flu shots, tobacco use, children's health insurance, children's oral health, children's injury prevention, and children with special health conditions.

Accuracy and Confidence Intervals

It is important to remember that this survey is based on **self-reported** data. Consequently, people may tend to report a more favorable lifestyle than actually practiced. The accuracy of self-reported data may also vary according to risk factors, i.e., self-reported smoking status is thought to be more accurate than self-reported eating habits. These limitations do not negate the survey's ability to identify high-risk groups and monitor long-term trends.

The standard error (SE) of a percentage is used in health statistics when studying or comparing percentages. The SE defines a percentage's variability and can be used to calculate a confidence interval (CI) to determine the actual variance of a percentage 95 percent of the time. Percentages for two different populations are considered to be significantly different when their confidence intervals do not overlap.

The standard error and confidence intervals are calculated differently for complex sample designs used by BRFSS than simple random sample designs. Therefore, it should be noted that the confidence intervals in this report were calculated using software specifically designed to handle these types of data. Given all of this, it could be stated with 95 percent certainty, that the actual data for South Dakota is represented within the given confidence intervals.

Eligible Respondent Selection

Eligible respondents for the survey were individuals 18 years of age or over who resided a majority of the time at the household contacted. In households with more than one eligible respondent, a random selection was made to determine the actual respondent. Automated prescreening was done to eliminate business phones and non-working numbers. “No Answers” and “Busy Signals” were re-dialed a minimum of three times on five different days at different times before they were removed.

Data Collection Process

All 5,262 interviews were completed between January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2003, at an average of 439 interviews per month.

Data Processing

The data was sent electronically to the CDC. Tables showing frequencies and percentages for many questions by demographic categories were provided to the SDDOH by the CDC. The SDDOH also produced tables showing relevant data not supplied by the CDC.

Weighting

Collecting data via telephone survey often produces an over-representation of certain demographic groups in the sample population. The sample population therefore may not be representative of the actual population. To correct this inherent problem, a weighting factor was applied to each of the questions.

Sample Description

Demographic variables including age, gender, and race were collected. The demographic results are summarized in a table displayed in Appendix A: Demographics.

Appendix A also summarizes the region, household income, education, employment status, marital status, presence of children in the household, and pregnancy status of female respondents ages 18-44 years old.

Completion Rate

The outcome of all telephone calls is shown in Table 3 on the next page. The 5,262 completed interviews represented a completion rate of 17.9 percent. The refusal rate was 10.5 percent.

Table 3
Disposition of All Telephone Numbers in the Sample, 2003

<u>Final Outcome</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed interview	5,262	17.9%
Refused interview	3,087	10.5%
Nonworking number	14,447	49.1%
Not a private residence	2,847	9.7%
No answer (multiple times)	807	2.7%
Fax line	789	2.7%
Technological barrier	578	2.0%
Fast busy	265	0.9%
Telephone answering service (multiple times)	493	1.7%
Respondent not available during the interviewing period	601	2.0%
Interview terminated within questionnaire	100	0.3%
Line busy (multiple times)	33	0.1%
Physical/mental impairment	56	0.2%
Language barrier	20	0.1%
No eligible respondent at this number	15	0.1%
Total	29,400	100%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

General Health Status

Definition: Fair or Poor Health Status is defined as respondents who report having fair or poor health from possible response choices of “excellent”, “very good”, “good”, “fair”, or “poor”.

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Status

- South Dakota 13.0%
- All participants nationwide 16.2%

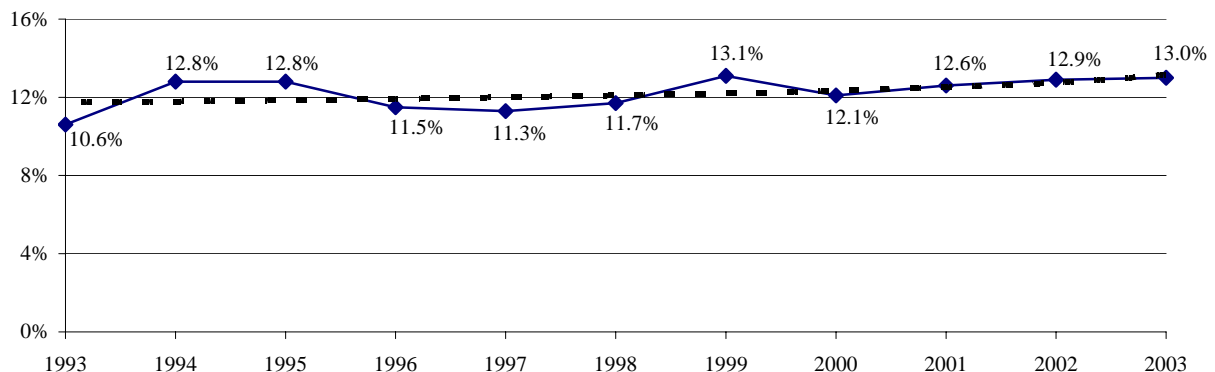
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for fair or poor health status.

Trend Analysis

The percentage of respondents reporting fair or poor health status has increased slightly overall since the question was first asked in 1993.

Figure 1
Percent of Respondents Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, 1993-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-2003

Demographics

Gender There were no appreciable differences between men and women overall or for any demographic group between the two.

Age Fair or poor health status increases with age as shown by a considerable increase with the 55 and older population. This same increase holds true for both males and females.

Race American Indians report a significantly higher prevalence of fair or poor health status than do whites. This racial difference is illustrated in females, but males do not show this same difference.

Region There were no significant differences shown for the specified regions of the state.

Household Income Fair or poor health status increases as household income decreases. The most notable increase occurred when the household income fell below \$25,000.

Education There is a worsening of general health status as the years of education decrease. A significant difference was shown among each of the four groups of education. The difference was most pronounced between those with less than a high school education and those with a high school education. Women show a sizeable decrease in fair or poor health status as they move from some post-high school to college graduates, whereas males do not show a major difference between those education levels.

Employment Status Those who are employed for wages and self-employed show a significantly lower percentage with fair or poor health, than those who are retired or unable to work. Also, those who are employed for wages show a significantly lower percentage with fair or poor health than those who are unemployed.

Marital Status Those who are divorced or separated have a much higher percentage with fair or poor health than those who are married. Females who have never been married have a considerably lower percentage with fair or poor health than women who are married, while males do not show any difference between those two groups.

Table 4
Respondents Who Reported Fair or Poor Health Status, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,252	13.0	(12.0-14.1)	2,196	12.3	(10.9-13.9)	3,056	13.7	(12.4-15.1)
Age									
18-24	359	5.1	(3.0-8.6)	170	3.7	(1.6-8.6)	189	6.6	(3.4-12.5)
25-34	659	5.8	(3.9-8.4)	272	5.3	(2.7-10.0)	387	6.2	(4.0-9.6)
35-44	984	8.8	(7.1-10.9)	435	7.7	(5.4-10.9)	549	9.9	(7.5-13.0)
45-54	1,024	10.0	(8.1-12.2)	468	10.0	(7.4-13.4)	556	9.9	(7.3-13.3)
55-64	799	17.5	(14.8-20.7)	335	18.0	(13.9-22.9)	464	17.1	(13.6-21.2)
65-74	687	23.6	(20.2-27.3)	272	25.1	(19.9-31.1)	415	22.2	(18.0-27.1)
75+	705	33.4	(29.7-37.3)	234	36.7	(30.3-43.7)	471	31.4	(27.0-36.1)
Race									
White	4,792	12.5	(11.5-13.5)	2,019	12.1	(10.6-13.7)	2,773	12.9	(11.5-14.3)
American Indian	281	19.0	(14.3-24.7)	103	15.9	(9.1-26.4)	178	21.3	(15.5-28.5)
Region									
Southeast	1,290	11.4	(9.7-13.4)	545	10.6	(8.2-13.6)	745	12.3	(9.9-15.1)
Northeast	1,454	13.5	(11.8-15.5)	594	13.3	(10.7-16.4)	860	13.7	(11.5-16.3)
Central	672	15.7	(13.0-18.8)	279	16.7	(12.6-21.9)	393	14.8	(11.6-18.8)
West	1,443	13.1	(11.3-15.3)	621	11.8	(9.4-14.7)	822	14.5	(11.8-17.7)
American Indian Counties	393	15.7	(12.1-20.1)	157	13.6	(8.6-20.7)	236	17.6	(12.8-23.6)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	582	31.1	(26.9-35.6)	194	30.6	(23.9-38.3)	388	31.4	(26.4-37.0)
\$15,000-\$19,999	455	24.6	(20.1-29.8)	155	24.5	(17.8-32.6)	300	24.7	(19.0-31.6)
\$20,000-\$24,999	597	17.6	(14.4-21.4)	257	18.1	(13.5-23.8)	340	17.2	(13.0-22.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	838	10.9	(8.7-13.5)	354	11.5	(8.4-15.6)	484	10.3	(7.5-14.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	927	7.7	(6.0-9.8)	420	7.4	(5.1-10.7)	507	8.0	(5.8-11.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	753	5.4	(3.8-7.5)	355	6.4	(4.0-10.1)	398	4.1	(2.6-6.5)
\$75,000+	567	4.1	(2.7-6.2)	316	5.0	(3.0-8.1)	251	2.8	(1.4-5.5)
Education									
Less than High School	551	30.8	(26.4-35.5)	257	31.1	(25.0-38.0)	294	30.4	(24.6-37.0)
High School or G.E.D.	1,761	15.3	(13.6-17.2)	766	13.6	(11.3-16.3)	995	17.0	(14.6-19.7)
Some Post-High School	1,527	10.5	(8.9-12.4)	571	8.7	(6.5-11.6)	956	12.0	(9.7-14.7)
College Graduate	1,395	6.2	(4.9-7.8)	595	6.8	(4.8-9.5)	800	5.6	(4.2-7.5)

Table 4 (continued)
Respondents Who Reported Fair or Poor Health Status, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,761	6.8	(5.8-8.0)	1,152	6.5	(5.1-8.4)	1,609	7.1	(5.8-8.8)
Self-employed	658	9.2	(7.1-11.9)	445	9.8	(7.2-13.2)	213	7.7	(4.6-12.7)
Unemployed	113	13.1	(8.2-20.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	15.8	(11.0-22.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,242	29.6	(26.9-32.4)	453	31.1	(26.7-35.9)	789	28.4	(25.1-32.0)
Unable to Work	122	75.8	(65.4-83.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,122	11.7	(10.6-13.0)	1,395	11.6	(10.0-13.5)	1,727	11.8	(10.2-13.7)
Divorced/Separated	694	18.4	(15.4-21.8)	275	18.2	(13.9-23.6)	419	18.5	(14.6-23.2)
Widowed	716	28.6	(25.1-32.4)	120	35.4	(26.5-45.5)	596	27.2	(23.5-31.3)
Never Married	716	8.3	(6.2-11.1)	405	9.7	(6.7-13.9)	311	6.0	(3.8-9.3)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

There is no national map due to insufficient state data.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those with fair or poor health for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 10.2 percent of respondents who engage in leisure time exercise report fair or poor health, while 23.2 percent of respondents who do not engage in leisure time exercise report fair or poor health.

Table 5 Fair or Poor Health Status for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Fair/Poor Health	95% CI
Obese	1,219	18.9	16.6-21.5
Overweight	3,128	14.3	13.0-15.7
Not Overweight	1,912	10.8	9.3-12.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,275	23.2	20.7-26.0
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,975	10.2	9.2-11.3
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,839	16.8	15.3-18.3
Moderate Physical Activity	2,252	8.3	7.0-9.7
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,192	15.6	14.4-16.9
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	3.5	2.4-5.2
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,421	15.4	13.5-17.5
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,822	12.0	10.9-13.3
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,189	12.2	11.1-13.3
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,063	16.5	14.2-19.2
Current Smoker	1,141	14.6	12.4-17.1
Former Smoker	1,445	17.9	15.9-20.2
Never Smoked	2,659	10.0	8.8-11.3
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	10.7	7.6-14.8
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,876	13.0	12.0-14.0
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,017	8.0	7.0-9.1
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,221	20.8	18.9-22.8
Binge Drinker	796	6.0	4.4-8.2
Not a Binge Drinker	4,427	14.6	13.5-15.8

Table 5 (continued)			
Fair or Poor Health Status for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Fair/Poor Health	95% CI
Heavy Drinker	196	9.1	5.6-14.3
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,025	13.2	12.2-14.3
Hypertension	1,556	25.6	23.1-28.2
No Hypertension	3,689	8.9	7.9-10.0
High Blood Cholesterol	1,392	22.5	20.2-25.1
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,705	11.3	10.1-12.7
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	492	18.8	15.3-23.0
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,689	17.3	15.4-19.4
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	14.8	11.0-19.7
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,910	10.1	8.6-11.8
No Health Insurance (18-64)	367	11.8	8.7-15.9
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,377	8.6	7.6-9.8
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,368	6.4	5.4-7.6
Private Plan (18-64)	511	6.3	4.1-9.4
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	22.2	14.6-32.3
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	15.0	9.5-22.9
Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	24.6	16.8-34.6
No Flu Shot (65+)	323	24.5	19.6-30.1
Flu Shot (65+)	1,068	30.1	27.2-33.3
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	497	21.7	17.8-26.1
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	870	32.8	29.5-36.4
Diabetes	452	44.2	39.0-49.5
No Diabetes	4,798	10.6	9.7-11.6
Current Asthma	369	25.6	20.4-31.5
Former Asthma	143	14.8	9.1-23.1
Never Had Asthma	4,724	11.9	10.9-13.0
Arthritis	1,773	26.4	24.2-28.8
No Arthritis	3,441	7.5	6.5-8.6
Arthritis - Activities Limited	833	39.5	35.7-43.4
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,372	8.8	7.9-9.8
Disability - Activities Limited	1,121	39.8	36.4-43.2
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,095	6.7	5.9-7.6
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	370	53.2	47.0-59.3
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,850	10.5	9.6-11.5
Injured in a Fall (45+)	176	35.1	27.7-43.2
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,053	18.2	16.8-19.8
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,000	7.4	6.2-8.7
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,232	17.5	16.1-19.1
Military Veteran	862	16.3	13.9-19.1
Not a Military Veteran	4,345	12.2	11.1-13.3

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Overweight and Obesity

OVERWEIGHT

Definition: Overweight is defined as respondents who report having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or above. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds divided by his or her height in inches divided by height in inches (again) times 703 (i.e., $((wt/ht)/ht \times 703)$).

Prevalence of Overweight

- South Dakota 60.1%
- All participants nationwide 59.4%

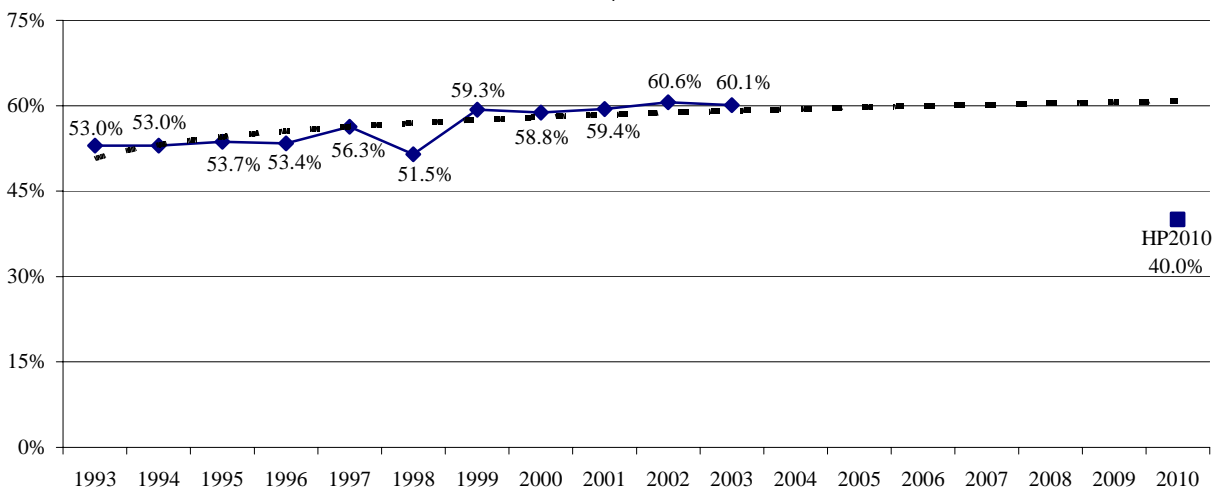
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 years and older who are not at a healthy weight to 40 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of respondents who are overweight has been increasing since the question was first asked in 1993. South Dakota has not met the *Health People 2010 Objective* of 40 percent.

Figure 2
Percent of Respondents Who Are Overweight Based on Body Mass Index, 1993-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-2003

Demographics

Gender A significantly higher percentage of males are overweight than females. Furthermore, males are higher than females in many demographic groups between the two.

Age	The overweight population takes a large increase with the 25-34 year olds and again with the 35-44 year olds, but then drops off for the 75 and older population. Males show the most notable increase with the 35-44 year olds while females show this with the 25-34 year olds. Males also show a much larger drop in the 75 and older population than do females.
Race	American Indians report a significantly higher prevalence of overweight than do whites. This difference holds true for females, but not for males.
Region	The northeast, central, and American Indian counties regions all show a much higher percentage of those overweight than the west region which has the lowest percent overweight. These same differences are shown with females, but males do not show the same defined differences among regions.
Household Income	Overweight status does not seem to change with differences in household income with the exception of females who show a large decrease in overweight status when the household income rises to \$75,000 and over.
Education	Overweight status does not seem to change with differences in education levels.
Employment Status	Those that are self-employed show a significantly higher prevalence for overweight than those who are employed for wages.
Marital Status	Those who have never been married show a much lower prevalence of overweight than the other marital status groups.

Table 6
Respondents Who Are Overweight, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,049	60.1	(58.5-61.8)	2,181	67.7	(65.3-70.1)	2,868	52.4	(50.3-54.6)
Age									
18-24	349	38.6	(32.8-44.8)	167	46.3	(37.5-55.3)	182	30.1	(23.4-37.8)
25-34	637	54.6	(50.2-59.0)	271	60.7	(53.9-67.2)	366	47.9	(42.4-53.5)
35-44	955	64.2	(60.8-67.5)	434	73.7	(68.8-78.1)	521	54.0	(49.3-58.7)
45-54	980	67.1	(63.7-70.3)	465	73.9	(69.2-78.1)	515	59.5	(54.6-64.3)
55-64	764	73.0	(69.5-76.2)	334	82.5	(77.8-86.3)	430	63.0	(57.8-67.8)
65-74	659	70.5	(66.5-74.3)	272	77.8	(71.6-82.9)	387	63.7	(58.2-68.8)
75+	689	56.6	(52.4-60.6)	232	61.5	(54.5-68.2)	457	53.4	(48.4-58.4)
Race									
White	4,604	59.6	(57.8-61.3)	2,005	67.5	(64.9-69.9)	2,599	51.4	(49.1-53.7)
American Indian	275	77.0	(70.3-82.6)	103	78.4	(66.1-87.1)	172	76.0	(67.8-82.6)
Region									
Southeast	1,237	59.1	(55.8-62.3)	542	68.1	(63.3-72.6)	695	49.4	(45.1-53.7)
Northeast	1,388	63.2	(60.2-66.1)	587	69.3	(64.8-73.5)	801	57.3	(53.3-61.2)
Central	648	64.0	(59.6-68.2)	277	69.4	(62.6-75.5)	371	59.0	(53.2-64.7)
West	1,397	55.1	(52.1-58.2)	618	64.2	(59.6-68.6)	779	45.6	(41.7-49.6)
American Indian Counties	379	67.6	(61.7-73.0)	157	70.6	(61.5-78.3)	222	64.8	(57.0-71.9)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	566	55.2	(49.8-60.5)	193	57.7	(48.3-66.5)	373	53.5	(47.1-59.8)
\$15,000-\$19,999	438	62.7	(56.8-68.3)	154	65.0	(55.0-73.8)	284	61.1	(53.7-68.1)
\$20,000-\$24,999	575	58.3	(53.2-63.2)	254	67.1	(59.6-73.8)	321	48.2	(41.7-54.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	815	61.9	(57.6-66.1)	354	70.6	(64.2-76.2)	461	53.8	(48.2-59.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	897	62.5	(58.8-66.1)	418	68.2	(62.7-73.3)	479	56.1	(51.0-61.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	736	63.4	(59.2-67.4)	355	69.4	(63.3-74.8)	381	56.1	(50.4-61.7)
\$75,000+	557	63.1	(58.5-67.5)	316	76.8	(71.0-81.7)	241	40.9	(34.3-47.9)

Table 6 (continued)
Respondents Who Are Overweight, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Education									
Less than High School	535	58.8	(53.3-64.2)	256	66.3	(58.5-73.3)	279	49.9	(42.3-57.4)
High School or G.E.D.	1,681	60.9	(58.0-63.7)	761	67.4	(63.2-71.4)	920	53.6	(49.8-57.5)
Some Post-High School	1,476	59.2	(56.0-62.3)	566	66.9	(61.8-71.6)	910	52.7	(48.7-56.5)
College Graduate	1,349	61.1	(58.0-64.1)	594	70.3	(65.8-74.4)	755	51.6	(47.5-55.6)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,643	59.6	(57.3-61.9)	1,144	66.5	(63.1-69.8)	1,499	52.3	(49.3-55.3)
Self-employed	647	67.8	(63.4-71.8)	445	72.1	(67.0-76.7)	202	55.8	(47.9-63.4)
Unemployed	108	60.7	(48.5-71.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	232	51.3	(44.0-58.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,204	63.1	(60.0-66.1)	449	71.4	(66.6-75.8)	755	56.6	(52.7-60.5)
Unable to Work	119	64.3	(53.4-73.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	2,997	63.9	(61.9-65.8)	1,391	72.7	(70.0-75.3)	1,606	54.3	(51.5-57.0)
Divorced/Separated	667	62.1	(57.8-66.2)	271	67.3	(60.6-73.3)	396	58.2	(52.5-63.6)
Widowed	689	57.5	(53.4-61.5)	120	65.1	(54.9-74.0)	569	55.9	(51.4-60.3)
Never Married	695	46.6	(41.7-51.7)	399	52.8	(46.1-59.3)	296	36.6	(30.0-43.7)

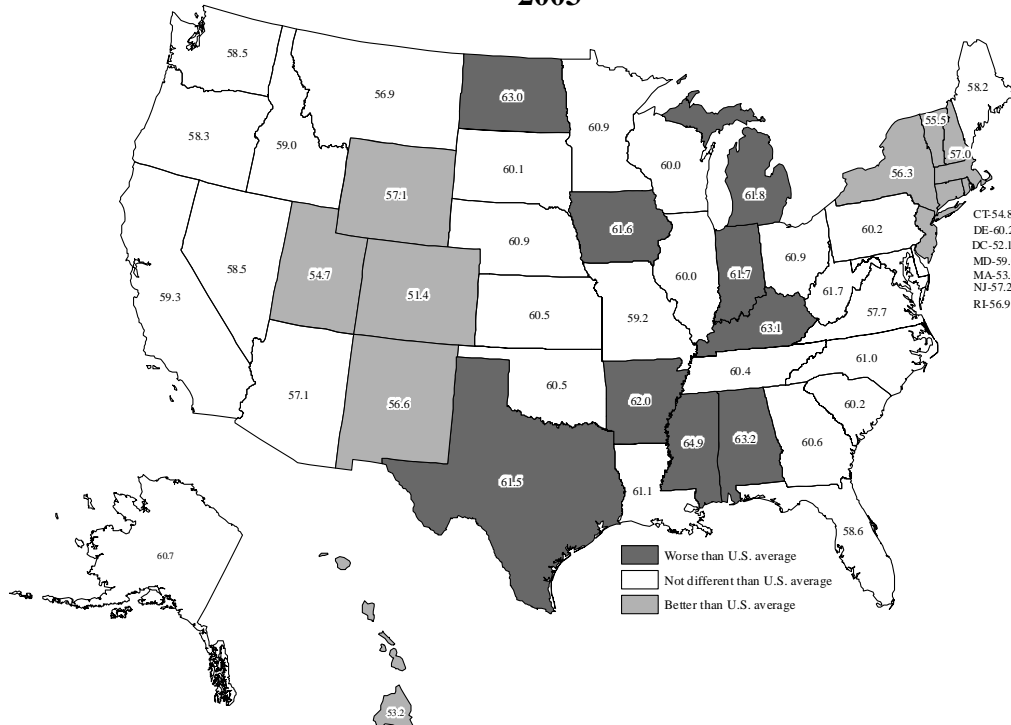
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who are overweight was 59.4 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Colorado had the lowest percent of respondents who were overweight with 51.4 percent, while Mississippi had the highest percent of respondents who are overweight with 64.9 percent.

Figure 3
Nationally, Respondents Who Are Overweight Based on Body Mass Index, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who are overweight for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 81 percent of respondents who have diabetes are overweight, while 58.6 percent of respondents who do not have diabetes are overweight.

Table 7			
Overweight for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Overweight	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	761	66.6	62.4-70.6
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,279	59.2	57.4-61.0
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,211	66.3	62.9-69.5
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,836	58.5	56.6-60.4
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,723	62.6	60.3-64.8
Moderate Physical Activity	2,181	57.6	55.0-60.1
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,028	61.3	59.5-63.1
Vigorous Physical Activity	954	56.3	52.4-60.2
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,390	40.2	37.2-43.3
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,652	68.1	66.2-70.0
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,032	61.0	59.2-62.9
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,017	56.3	52.6-59.9
Current Smoker	1,108	51.7	48.0-55.3
Former Smoker	1,397	69.6	66.7-72.2
Never Smoked	2,537	59.3	56.9-61.6
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	66.3	59.1-72.8
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,688	59.7	58.0-61.4
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,931	59.9	57.7-62.0
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,104	60.5	57.9-63.1
Binge Drinker	779	62.9	58.6-67.0
Not a Binge Drinker	4,242	59.4	57.6-61.2
Heavy Drinker	191	58.5	49.4-67.1
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,828	60.2	58.5-61.8
Hypertension	1,483	77.8	75.3-80.1
No Hypertension	3,561	54.4	52.4-56.4
High Blood Cholesterol	1,337	74.9	72.2-77.4
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,595	59.7	57.5-61.9
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	466	55.8	50.7-60.8
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,589	59.8	57.1-62.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	301	47.8	40.7-55.1
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,794	49.9	47.2-52.6
No Health Insurance (18-64)	353	54.3	47.7-60.7
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,261	60.3	58.3-62.4
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,282	60.7	58.3-63.1
Private Plan (18-64)	497	56.5	51.2-61.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	111	59.3	47.2-70.3
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	127	59.7	49.4-69.2
Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	71.4	60.6-80.2
No Flu Shot (65+)	313	57.9	51.7-63.9
Flu Shot (65+)	1,034	64.3	61.0-67.5
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	478	60.1	55.2-64.8
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	846	64.4	60.7-68.0
Diabetes	432	81.0	76.1-85.1
No Diabetes	4,615	58.6	56.8-60.3

Table 7 (continued) Overweight for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Overweight	95% CI
Current Asthma	352	63.2	56.3-69.6
Former Asthma	140	53.9	43.5-64.0
Never Had Asthma	4,541	60.2	58.4-61.9
Arthritis	1,700	67.7	65.0-70.3
No Arthritis	3,321	57.2	55.1-59.2
Arthritis - Activities Limited	801	69.6	65.4-73.4
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,210	58.8	57.0-60.6
Disability - Activities Limited	1,083	68.3	64.7-71.6
No Disability - Activities Limited	3,941	58.3	56.4-60.2
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	357	64.1	57.5-70.2
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,670	59.9	58.2-61.6
Injured in a Fall (45+)	172	66.7	58.5-74.0
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	2,922	66.9	64.9-68.7
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,945	58.0	55.3-60.6
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,084	61.9	59.8-64.0
Military Veteran	855	72.2	68.6-75.6
Not a Military Veteran	4,160	57.7	55.8-59.5

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

OBESITY

Definition: Obesity is defined as respondents who report having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or above. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds divided by his or her height in inches divided by height in inches (again) times 703 (i.e., $((wt/ht)/ht \times 703)$).

Prevalence of Obesity

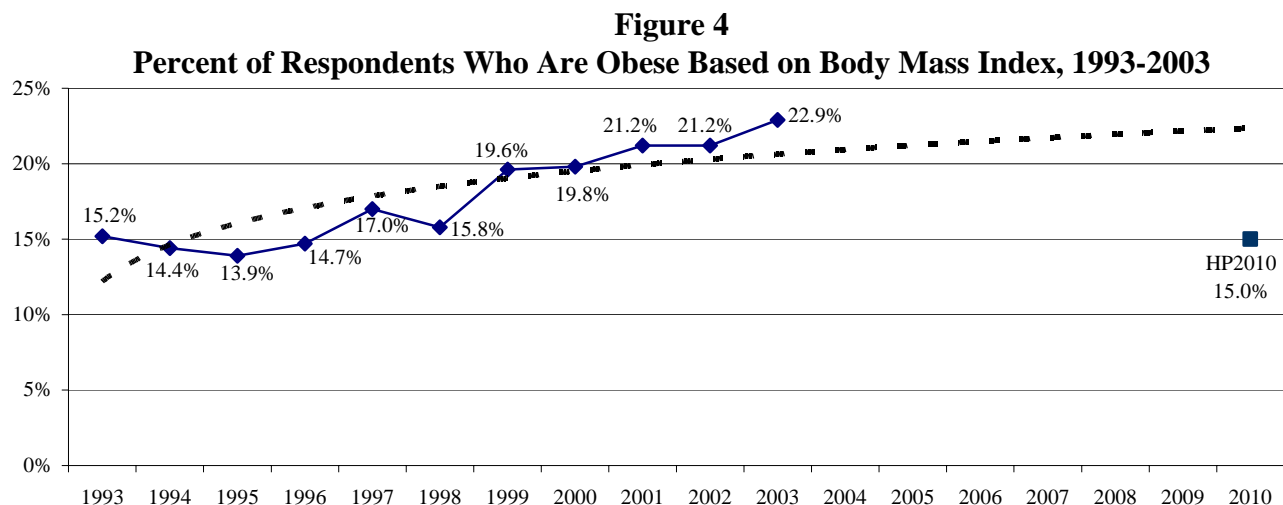
- South Dakota 22.9%
- All participants nationwide 22.8%

Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 years and older who are obese to 15 percent.

Trend Analysis

The percent of respondents who are obese was first asked in 1993 and has been increasing since 1998 when 15.8 percent of respondents were obese. However, South Dakota has yet to meet *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 15 percent.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-2003

Demographics

- Gender** There were no appreciable differences in obesity between men and women overall or for any demographic group between the two.
- Age** Obesity seems to take a large increase during the 25-34 age group and a large drop in the 75 and older group. However, this decrease in obesity starts earlier for males in the 65-74 age group.
- Race** American Indians report a significantly higher prevalence of obesity than do whites.

Region	The five regions fall into three very distinct groups. The American Indian counties region is substantially higher in obesity than the other four regions and the west region is considerably lower than the other four regions. The other three are similar and fell between the very high American Indian counties region and very low west region.
Household Income	Obesity does not seem to change with differences in household income.
Education	Differences in education levels do not seem to impact obesity.
Employment Status	Obesity does not seem to change with employment status.
Marital Status	The only appreciable difference in obesity is that those who are divorced show a higher prevalence than those who have never been married.

Table 8									
Respondents Who Are Obese, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,049	22.9	(21.5-24.2)	2,181	23.7	(21.8-25.9)	2,868	22.0	(20.3-23.7)
Age									
18-24	349	13.8	(10.4-18.2)	167	15.1	(10.1-22.0)	182	12.4	(8.2-18.3)
25-34	637	22.0	(18.6-25.8)	271	23.4	(18.3-29.3)	366	20.4	(16.3-25.3)
35-44	955	24.5	(21.6-27.7)	434	26.8	(22.4-31.6)	521	22.1	(18.4-26.4)
45-54	980	25.8	(22.9-29.0)	465	25.7	(21.6-30.3)	515	26.0	(22.0-30.4)
55-64	764	31.5	(27.9-35.3)	334	35.1	(29.7-40.9)	430	27.7	(23.3-32.6)
65-74	659	25.9	(22.4-29.8)	272	23.5	(18.4-29.5)	387	28.3	(23.6-33.5)
75+	689	16.6	(13.8-19.9)	232	12.6	(8.6-18.1)	457	19.1	(15.5-23.4)
Race									
White	4,604	22.0	(20.7-23.4)	2,005	23.1	(21.0-25.2)	2,599	21.0	(19.3-22.8)
American Indian	275	40.6	(33.7-47.9)	103	41.9	(30.8-53.9)	172	39.5	(31.1-48.6)
Region									
Southeast	1,237	22.0	(19.6-24.7)	542	22.9	(19.2-27.0)	695	21.1	(18.0-24.5)
Northeast	1,388	25.4	(23.0-28.1)	587	27.5	(23.7-31.6)	801	23.5	(20.4-26.9)
Central	648	26.4	(22.8-30.4)	277	25.5	(20.3-31.6)	371	27.2	(22.5-32.5)
West	1,397	17.0	(14.9-19.3)	618	18.0	(14.9-21.6)	779	16.0	(13.3-19.0)
American Indian Counties	379	36.5	(30.8-42.6)	157	37.1	(28.5-46.6)	222	35.9	(28.7-43.8)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	566	24.5	(20.6-28.8)	193	20.0	(14.4-27.2)	373	27.7	(22.6-33.3)
\$15,000-\$19,999	438	30.1	(25.0-35.9)	154	30.9	(22.1-41.3)	284	29.6	(23.7-36.2)
\$20,000-\$24,999	575	24.9	(20.9-29.3)	254	27.0	(21.1-33.9)	321	22.4	(17.7-28.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	815	22.0	(18.9-25.4)	354	20.4	(16.2-25.5)	461	23.5	(19.3-28.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	897	23.7	(20.7-26.9)	418	23.3	(19.1-28.1)	479	24.0	(20.1-28.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	736	24.1	(20.8-27.7)	355	26.9	(22.1-32.3)	381	20.5	(16.5-25.3)
\$75,000+	557	18.9	(15.5-22.8)	316	21.5	(17.0-26.9)	241	14.6	(10.2-20.4)
Education									
Less than High School	535	26.7	(22.6-31.3)	256	25.6	(20.0-32.1)	279	28.0	(22.2-34.6)
High School or G.E.D.	1,681	24.2	(21.9-26.6)	761	26.4	(23.0-30.1)	920	21.8	(19.0-24.9)
Some Post-High School	1,476	21.5	(19.2-24.1)	566	21.9	(18.2-26.2)	910	21.2	(18.4-24.4)
College Graduate	1,349	21.3	(18.9-23.9)	594	21.6	(18.1-25.6)	755	20.9	(17.7-24.5)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,643	23.8	(22.0-25.7)	1,144	25.3	(22.5-28.2)	1,499	22.2	(19.9-24.7)
Self-employed	647	23.6	(20.1-27.5)	445	23.6	(19.4-28.4)	202	23.6	(17.7-30.6)
Unemployed	108	26.8	(18.0-37.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	232	23.9	(18.3-30.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,204	20.5	(18.2-23.2)	449	19.3	(15.6-23.5)	755	21.5	(18.5-24.9)
Unable to Work	119	31.7	(23.1-41.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 8 (continued)									
Respondents Who Are Obese, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	2,997	23.5	(21.9-25.3)	1,391	25.3	(22.9-27.9)	1,606	21.6	(19.5-23.9)
Divorced/Separated	667	26.4	(22.7-30.4)	271	26.0	(20.5-32.4)	396	26.6	(21.9-31.9)
Widowed	689	23.3	(20.0-27.0)	120	17.6	(11.5-26.0)	569	24.5	(20.8-28.6)
Never Married	695	18.5	(15.3-22.1)	399	18.9	(14.7-23.9)	296	17.8	(13.4-23.2)

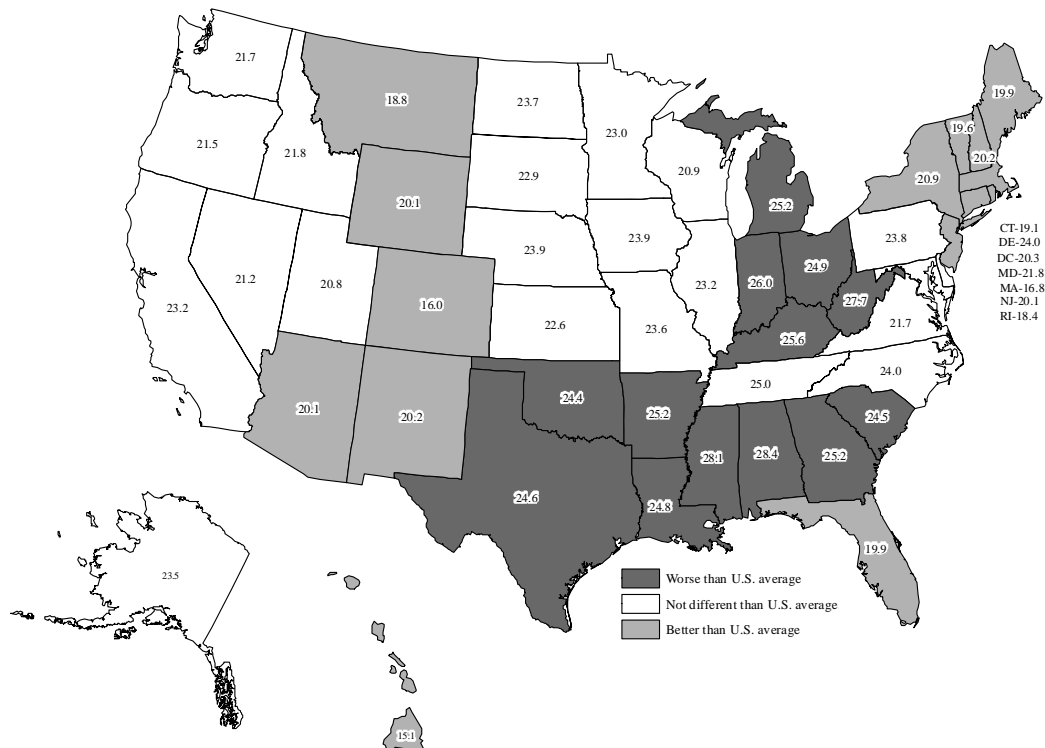
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent of respondents who are obese was 22.8 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Hawaii had the lowest percent of respondents who were obese with 15.1 percent, while Alabama had the highest percent of respondents who are obese with 28.4 percent.

Figure 5
Nationally, Respondents Who Are Obese, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who are obese for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 36.2 percent of respondents who are hypertensive are obese, while 18.5 percent of respondents who are not hypertensive are obese.

Table 9
Obese Status for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Obese	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	761	33.5	29.7-37.5
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,279	21.3	19.9-22.7
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,211	32.9	29.8-36.0
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,836	20.1	18.7-21.6
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,723	25.6	23.8-27.6
Moderate Physical Activity	2,181	19.9	18.0-21.9
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,028	24.0	22.5-25.6
Vigorous Physical Activity	954	19.0	16.2-22.1
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,390	11.3	9.4-13.5
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,652	27.5	25.9-29.2
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,032	23.4	22.0-25.0
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,017	20.3	17.7-23.2
Current Smoker	1,108	18.1	15.6-20.8
Former Smoker	1,397	27.7	25.1-30.4
Never Smoked	2,537	22.7	20.8-24.6
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	22.9	17.9-28.8
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,688	23.0	21.6-24.4
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,931	20.7	19.1-22.4
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,104	26.3	24.2-28.6
Binge Drinker	779	22.2	19.1-25.7
Not a Binge Drinker	4,242	22.9	21.5-24.4
Heavy Drinker	191	23.9	17.9-31.2
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,828	22.8	21.5-24.2
Hypertension	1,483	36.2	33.5-39.1
No Hypertension	3,561	18.5	17.1-20.0
High Blood Cholesterol	1,337	27.8	25.1-30.5
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,595	23.2	21.4-25.1
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	466	24.8	20.6-29.5
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,589	24.7	22.4-27.1
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	301	19.6	15.0-25.3
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,794	20.7	18.6-22.8
No Health Insurance (18-64)	353	20.0	15.6-25.3
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,261	23.9	22.3-25.6
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,282	23.5	21.6-25.6
Private Plan (18-64)	497	19.5	15.9-23.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	111	32.5	23.1-43.5
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	127	25.8	18.3-35.0
Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	35.0	26.2-44.9
No Flu Shot (65+)	313	19.2	14.8-24.6
Flu Shot (65+)	1,034	21.3	18.7-24.1
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	478	19.5	15.8-23.8
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	846	21.8	18.9-24.9
Diabetes	432	46.0	40.7-51.3
No Diabetes	4,615	21.1	19.8-22.5
Current Asthma	352	29.8	24.2-36.0
Former Asthma	140	15.5	10.4-22.6
Never Had Asthma	4,541	22.6	21.2-24.0
Arthritis	1,700	29.8	27.4-32.3
No Arthritis	3,321	20.1	18.6-21.8
Arthritis - Activities Limited	801	35.5	31.8-39.4
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,210	21.0	19.6-22.5

Table 9 (continued) Obese Status for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Obese	95% CI
Disability - Activities Limited	1,083	31.6	28.5-35.0
No Disability - Activities Limited	3,941	20.9	19.4-22.4
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	357	35.6	30.0-41.6
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,670	22.1	20.8-23.5
Injured in a Fall (45+)	172	35.9	28.4-44.1
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	2,922	24.7	23.0-26.5
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,945	21.4	19.4-23.5
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,084	24.0	22.3-25.8
Military Veteran	855	21.8	18.9-24.9
Not a Military Veteran	4,160	23.2	21.7-24.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Physical Activity

NO LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Definition: Respondents who report no leisure time physical activity or exercise during the past 30 days other than the respondent's regular job.

Prevalence of No Leisure Time Physical Activity

- South Dakota 21.7%
- All participants nationwide 24.6%

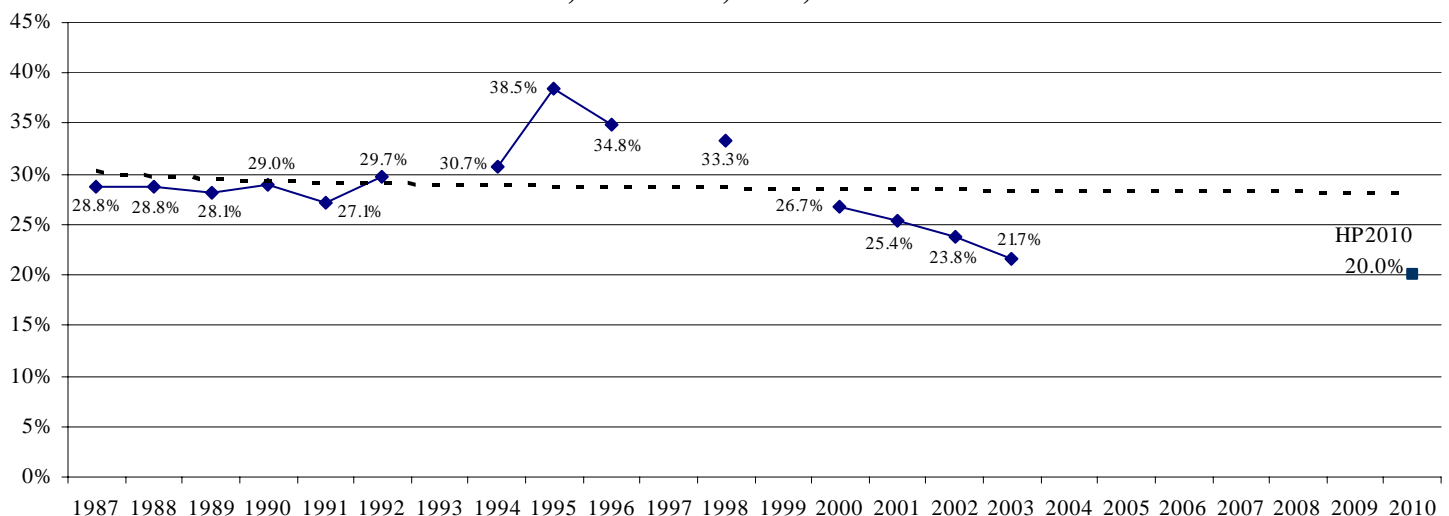
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure time physical activity to 20 percent.

Trend Analysis

This question was first asked in 1987 and hit its peak in 1995 with 38.5 percent of the respondents stating that they did not engage in a leisure time physical activity. Since 2000, the percent of respondents who do not engage in a leisure time physical activity has been decreasing.

Figure 6
Percent of Respondents Who Reported No Leisure Time Physical Activity,
1987-1992, 1994-1996, 1998, and 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1992, 1994-1996, 1998, and 2000-2003

Demographics

Gender There were no appreciable differences in leisure time physical activity between men and women overall.

Age No leisure time physical activity increases with age with the most pronounced increase occurring in the 55-64 age group. However, females show a large increase in no activity when they reach 75 or older, whereas males do not show as pronounced a change when they reach the 75 or older age group.

Race	There were no substantial differences between American Indians and whites.
Region	The regional data show the American Indian counties region with a considerably higher percentage with no leisure time physical activity than the southeast and west regions which have the lowest percentage with no leisure time physical activity. These differences hold true for males, but females do not show a notable difference in any of the five regions.
Household Income	The percentage of respondents with no leisure time physical activity generally decreases as household income increases.
Education	There are distinct decreases in respondents with no leisure time physical activity as some post-high school education is achieved, and again for college graduates.
Employment Status	Overall, the percent of respondents with no leisure time physical activity is much higher for the self-employed versus those that are employed for wages. However, this difference does not hold true for females.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced show a much higher percentage of no leisure time physical activity than those who are married. This is the case for females, but males do not show as distinct a difference between the two groups.

Table 10
Respondents Who Reported No Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,260	21.7	(20.5-23.0)	2,195	21.0	(19.1-22.9)	3,065	22.5	(20.8-24.2)
Age									
18-24	359	11.6	(8.3-16.0)	170	7.5	(4.3-12.9)	189	16.1	(10.7-23.5)
25-34	659	16.1	(13.2-19.4)	272	15.2	(11.1-20.5)	387	16.9	(13.3-21.3)
35-44	984	19.7	(17.0-22.7)	435	21.2	(17.1-26.0)	549	18.2	(14.9-21.9)
45-54	1,025	20.4	(17.8-23.3)	468	21.5	(17.7-25.8)	557	19.4	(16.0-23.3)
55-64	798	26.8	(23.6-30.3)	334	28.1	(23.2-33.6)	464	25.6	(21.5-30.1)
65-74	690	30.0	(26.4-33.9)	272	32.2	(26.4-38.6)	418	28.1	(23.7-33.0)
75+	710	36.3	(32.4-40.3)	234	33.7	(27.3-40.7)	476	37.8	(33.1-42.8)
Race									
White	4,798	21.7	(20.3-23.0)	2,018	21.0	(19.1-23.0)	2,780	22.3	(20.5-24.1)
American Indian	282	26.9	(21.2-33.4)	103	24.8	(16.3-35.7)	179	28.4	(21.4-36.7)
Region									
Southeast	1,291	20.1	(17.7-22.6)	545	19.4	(16.0-23.2)	746	20.8	(17.6-24.3)
Northeast	1,456	23.7	(21.4-26.1)	594	23.5	(20.1-27.4)	862	23.8	(20.8-27.0)
Central	673	23.8	(20.5-27.5)	278	24.9	(19.9-30.7)	395	22.9	(18.7-27.7)
West	1,445	20.0	(17.8-22.3)	621	16.9	(14.4-20.2)	824	23.0	(19.9-26.5)
American Indian Counties	395	28.1	(23.1-33.6)	157	32.3	(24.4-41.3)	238	24.4	(18.6-31.3)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	584	32.9	(28.6-37.5)	194	27.6	(21.1-35.1)	390	36.7	(31.3-42.4)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	34.4	(29.2-40.0)	155	36.5	(27.7-46.3)	302	33.0	(26.8-39.8)
\$20,000-\$24,999	597	25.6	(21.7-30.0)	257	20.7	(15.9-26.4)	340	31.1	(25.2-37.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	840	20.9	(17.8-24.4)	354	21.5	(17.3-26.6)	486	20.4	(16.1-25.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	928	19.4	(16.7-22.5)	420	19.7	(15.7-24.3)	508	19.2	(15.7-23.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	753	15.8	(13.0-19.2)	355	19.2	(14.8-24.4)	398	11.9	(8.7-16.1)
\$75,000+	567	13.6	(10.8-16.8)	316	13.8	(10.3-18.4)	251	13.1	(9.3-18.1)
Education									
Less than High School	554	33.2	(28.8-37.9)	257	33.2	(27.1-40.0)	297	33.1	(27.1-39.7)
High School or G.E.D.	1,764	27.6	(25.3-30.1)	766	26.2	(22.9-29.9)	998	29.1	(25.9-32.5)
Some Post-High School	1,528	19.4	(17.2-21.9)	570	18.7	(15.3-22.6)	958	20.0	(17.1-23.3)
College Graduate	1,395	12.4	(10.7-14.4)	595	11.4	(9.0-14.4)	800	13.3	(11.0-16.1)

Table 10 (continued)									
Respondents Who Reported No Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
<u>Employment Status</u>									
Employed for Wages	2,761	17.4	(15.8-19.1)	1,152	16.8	(14.6-19.4)	1,609	17.9	(15.8-20.2)
Self-employed	657	26.8	(23.2-30.8)	444	30.4	(25.9-35.4)	213	17.4	(12.5-23.8)
Unemployed	113	21.7	(14.2-31.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	24.1	(18.7-30.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,249	30.6	(27.8-33.5)	453	26.7	(22.5-31.4)	796	33.5	(30.0-37.3)
Unable to Work	123	49.7	(39.4-60.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Marital Status</u>									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,123	20.6	(19.1-22.2)	1,394	21.6	(19.4-24.0)	1,729	19.6	(17.6-21.8)
Divorced/Separated	695	30.5	(26.7-34.6)	275	27.1	(21.7-33.2)	420	33.0	(27.9-38.6)
Widowed	721	37.0	(33.2-41.0)	120	42.6	(32.9-53.0)	601	35.9	(31.8-40.2)
Never Married	716	14.8	(11.8-18.4)	405	14.3	(10.8-18.8)	311	15.6	(10.8-22.0)

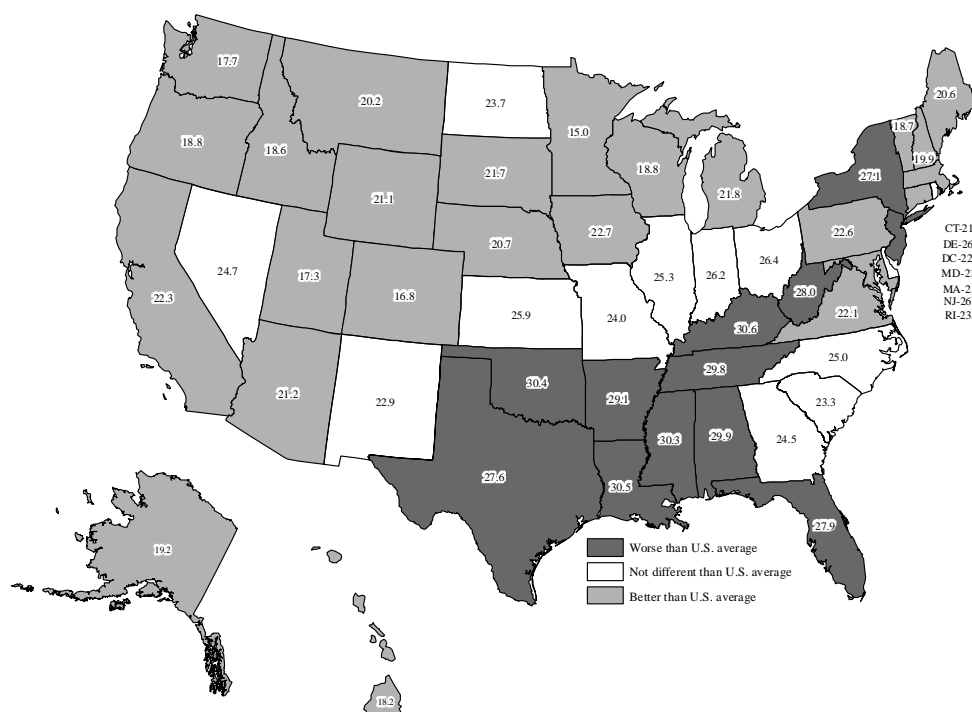
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who reported they have no leisure time physical activity was 24.6 percent. South Dakota was significantly better than the United States. Minnesota had the lowest percent of respondents who reported having no leisure time physical activity with 15 percent, while Kentucky had the highest percent of respondents who reported having no leisure time physical activity with 30.6 percent.

Figure 7
Nationally, Respondents Who Reported No Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who do not engage in leisure time physical activity for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 38.7 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health have no leisure time physical activity, while 19.2 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health status have no leisure time physical activity.

Table 11			
No Leisure Time Physical Activity for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Leisure Time Physical Activity	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	798	38.7	34.9-42.7
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,452	19.2	17.9-20.5
Obese	1,221	30.8	27.9-33.8
Overweight	3,132	23.6	22.0-25.3
Not Overweight	1,915	18.1	16.1-20.3
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,845	32.0	30.1-34.1
Moderate Physical Activity	2,252	9.6	8.2-11.1
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,200	26.4	24.9-28.0
Vigorous Physical Activity	977	4.8	3.3-6.9
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,427	27.7	25.2-30.5
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,824	19.3	17.9-20.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,195	22.8	21.4-24.3
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,065	17.2	14.8-19.9
Current Smoker	1,141	27.8	24.9-31.0
Former Smoker	1,449	23.3	21.0-25.8
Never Smoked	2,663	18.3	16.7-20.1
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	21.4	16.6-27.2
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,883	21.7	20.4-23.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,018	18.6	17.1-20.3
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,228	26.4	24.4-28.6
Binge Drinker	796	17.9	15.0-21.1
Not a Binge Drinker	4,435	22.6	21.2-24.0
Heavy Drinker	197	22.1	16.3-29.1
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,032	21.7	20.4-23.0
Hypertension	1,562	28.2	25.7-30.8
No Hypertension	3,691	19.5	18.1-21.0
High Blood Cholesterol	1,396	24.6	22.2-27.2
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,709	20.3	18.7-22.1
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	495	32.8	28.3-37.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,694	23.6	21.4-25.9
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	26.6	20.8-33.3
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,912	19.9	17.9-22.1
No Health Insurance (18-64)	367	23.4	18.8-28.8
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,377	18.3	16.8-19.9
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,369	16.8	15.1-18.6
Private Plan (18-64)	509	21.5	17.5-26.2
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	19.9	13.6-28.2
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	22.0	15.2-30.7
Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	22.9	15.9-31.9
No Flu Shot (65+)	326	34.6	29.2-40.5
Flu Shot (65+)	1,073	33.0	29.9-36.3
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	501	34.5	30.0-39.2
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	874	32.5	29.1-36.1

Table 11 (continued) No Leisure Time Physical Activity for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Leisure Time Physical Activity	95% CI
Diabetes	453	31.0	26.4-36.0
No Diabetes	4,805	21.0	19.7-22.4
Current Asthma	370	22.8	18.3-28.1
Former Asthma	143	15.2	9.8-22.8
Never Had Asthma	4,731	21.7	20.4-23.1
Arthritis	1,779	28.5	26.2-30.9
No Arthritis	3,442	19.0	17.5-20.5
Arthritis - Activities Limited	836	34.3	30.7-38.0
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,376	19.8	18.4-21.2
Disability - Activities Limited	1,125	31.5	28.5-34.6
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,098	19.5	18.1-20.9
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	371	45.1	39.2-51.1
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,856	20.3	19.0-21.6
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	34.5	27.2-42.7
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,059	26.8	25.1-28.6
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,003	16.1	14.3-18.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,238	26.2	24.5-27.9
Military Veteran	861	23.9	20.9-27.1
Not a Military Veteran	4,353	21.3	19.9-22.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

NO MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Definition: Respondents who report doing less than 30 minutes per day of moderate physical activity, or less than five days per week of moderate physical activity.

Prevalence of No Moderate Physical Activity

- South Dakota 53.5%
- All participants nationwide 54.1%

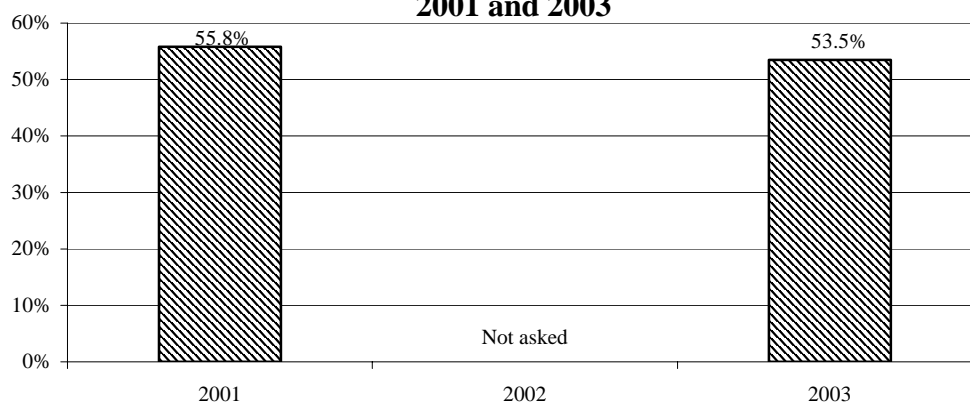
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of adults who do not engage regularly, preferably daily, in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes per day to 50 percent.

Trend Analysis

This question has only been asked two years, 2001 and 2003. There was a decrease in the percent of respondents who reported no moderate physical activity from 2001 to 2003. South Dakota has yet to meet the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 50 percent.

Figure 8
Percent of Respondents Who Reported No Moderate Physical Activity,
2001 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

Demographics

Gender There were no substantial differences in respondents who reported no moderate physical activity between men and women overall.

Age The percentage of respondents who reported no moderate physical activity increases with age with the most pronounced increase occurring in the 75 and older age group. However, males show a large increase in no activity when they reach the 25-34 age group.

Race There were no appreciable differences in the percent of American Indians and whites who report no moderate physical activity.

Region	There were no large differences in the percent of respondents who report no moderate physical activity among the five regions.
Household Income	The percentage of respondents who report no moderate physical activity generally decreases as household income increases.
Education	The percentage of respondents who report no moderate physical activity decreases as education increases.
Employment Status	Overall, the percentage of those who reported no moderate physical activity was much higher for the self-employed than for those employed for wages. However, this difference does not hold true for females.
Marital Status	A much higher percentage of respondents who were married reported no moderate physical activity than those who have never been married. While this difference is the case for males, females do not show a large difference between those two groups.

Table 12
Respondents Who Reported No Moderate Physical Activity, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,099	53.5	(51.8-55.1)	2,130	52.9	(50.3-55.4)	2,969	54.0	(51.9-56.1)
Age									
18-24	353	40.0	(34.1-46.1)	166	32.3	(24.4-41.4)	187	48.3	(40.1-56.5)
25-34	643	50.1	(45.7-54.4)	270	51.2	(44.5-57.8)	373	48.9	(43.4-54.4)
35-44	964	50.2	(46.7-53.7)	424	52.1	(46.8-57.4)	540	48.2	(43.6-52.9)
45-54	993	54.8	(51.3-58.3)	448	58.0	(52.8-63.0)	545	51.6	(46.9-56.3)
55-64	778	55.6	(51.7-59.5)	327	59.2	(53.2-64.8)	451	52.2	(47.1-57.2)
65-74	664	60.2	(55.9-64.3)	258	59.4	(52.6-65.9)	406	60.8	(55.4-65.9)
75+	672	72.3	(68.5-75.9)	228	69.8	(63.0-75.9)	444	73.9	(69.2-78.1)
Race									
White	4,661	53.7	(52.0-55.4)	1,961	53.5	(50.9-56.1)	2,700	53.9	(51.7-56.1)
American Indian	273	51.1	(43.6-58.5)	100	43.6	(32.0-55.9)	173	56.8	(47.4-65.8)
Region									
Southeast	1,248	52.3	(49.1-55.6)	525	51.5	(46.5-56.4)	723	53.2	(49.0-57.3)
Northeast	1,426	55.7	(52.8-58.7)	584	57.1	(52.5-61.6)	842	54.5	(50.7-58.3)
Central	650	55.1	(50.6-59.4)	268	57.6	(50.7-64.2)	382	52.8	(47.0-58.5)
West	1,395	52.2	(49.1-55.2)	602	49.5	(44.9-54.1)	793	54.8	(50.8-58.8)
American Indian Counties	380	52.3	(46.2-58.3)	151	46.8	(37.4-56.4)	229	57.1	(49.2-64.6)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	567	60.0	(54.4-65.3)	187	55.2	(45.7-64.4)	380	63.3	(56.9-69.3)
\$15,000-\$19,999	443	59.4	(53.3-65.3)	149	51.9	(41.8-61.9)	294	64.6	(57.3-71.2)
\$20,000-\$24,999	585	55.5	(50.4-60.4)	253	54.3	(46.8-61.6)	332	56.8	(50.1-63.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	810	58.1	(53.8-62.2)	345	64.0	(57.5-70.0)	465	52.7	(47.2-58.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	909	53.0	(49.3-56.7)	412	54.2	(48.7-59.6)	497	51.8	(46.8-56.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	731	49.5	(45.4-53.6)	341	50.1	(44.0-56.1)	390	48.8	(43.3-54.4)
\$75,000+	559	41.9	(37.4-46.5)	309	44.4	(38.3-50.7)	250	37.9	(31.5-44.8)
Education									
Less than High School	529	62.3	(56.7-67.5)	248	58.1	(50.2-65.6)	281	67.2	(59.7-74.0)
High School or G.E.D.	1,712	57.1	(54.2-59.9)	743	56.8	(52.5-61.0)	969	57.4	(53.6-61.1)
Some Post-High School	1,485	52.4	(49.2-55.5)	554	49.8	(44.6-55.0)	931	54.4	(50.6-58.2)
College Graduate	1,361	46.7	(43.6-49.7)	580	49.2	(44.5-53.9)	781	44.2	(40.3-48.2)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,703	50.3	(48.1-52.6)	1,130	50.0	(46.6-53.4)	1,573	50.7	(47.8-53.6)
Self-employed	631	57.2	(52.7-61.6)	423	62.9	(57.4-68.0)	208	42.9	(35.6-50.5)
Unemployed	108	50.7	(38.8-62.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	246	46.8	(39.9-53.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,195	64.0	(60.9-67.0)	440	59.4	(54.3-64.3)	755	67.6	(63.8-71.1)
Unable to Work	118	69.5	(57.6-79.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 12 (continued)
Respondents Who Reported No Moderate Physical Activity, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,040	53.6	(51.6-55.5)	1,354	56.2	(53.2-59.1)	1,686	50.9	(48.3-53.6)
Divorced/Separated	675	55.6	(51.3-59.8)	266	51.6	(44.8-58.3)	409	58.5	(52.9-63.9)
Widowed	685	71.4	(67.6-74.9)	115	71.0	(61.3-79.1)	570	71.5	(67.3-75.3)
Never Married	697	44.3	(39.3-49.3)	394	41.2	(34.8-47.9)	303	49.2	(41.8-56.7)

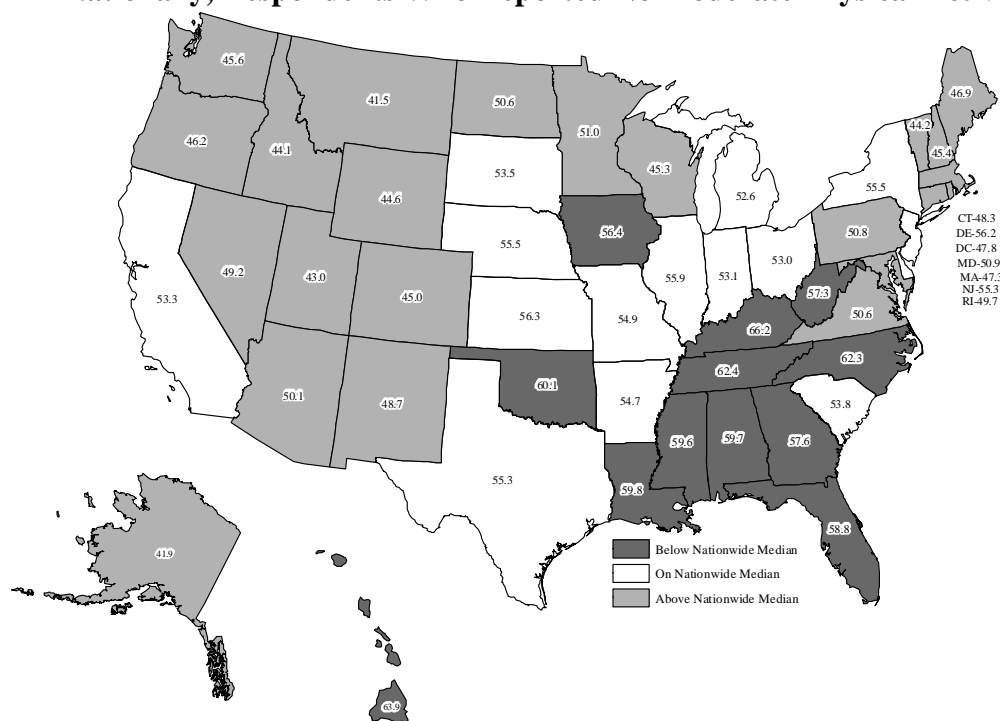
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who reported they have no moderate physical activity was 54.1 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Montana had the lowest percent of respondents who reported having no moderate physical activity with 41.5 percent, while Kentucky had the highest percent of respondents who reported having no moderate physical activity with 66.2 percent.

Figure 9
Nationally, Respondents Who Reported No Moderate Physical Activity, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who do not engage in moderate physical activity for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 70 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health have no moderate physical activity, while 51 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health status have no moderate physical activity.

Table 13
No Moderate Physical Activity for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Moderate Physical Activity	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	766	70.0	65.8-73.8
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,325	51.0	49.2-52.8
Obese	1,193	59.5	56.2-62.8
Overweight	3,048	55.4	53.2-57.4
Not Overweight	1,856	50.2	47.4-53.0
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,230	79.4	76.3-82.1
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,867	46.3	44.4-48.2
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,365	55.9	52.6-59.1
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,725	52.5	50.6-54.5
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,058	56.0	54.1-57.8
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,041	42.9	39.4-46.4
Current Smoker	1,106	53.8	50.1-57.4
Former Smoker	1,399	55.0	52.0-57.9
Never Smoked	2,587	52.7	50.3-55.0
Smokeless Tobacco Use	282	49.4	42.5-56.4
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,772	53.7	52.0-55.4
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,934	51.3	49.2-53.5
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,154	56.6	54.0-59.2
Binge Drinker	777	49.7	45.5-54.0
Not a Binge Drinker	4,298	54.3	52.5-56.1
Heavy Drinker	186	49.5	40.7-58.3
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,888	53.6	51.9-55.3
Hypertension	1,508	60.4	57.5-63.2
No Hypertension	3,585	51.1	49.1-53.1
High Blood Cholesterol	1,355	58.9	55.9-61.9
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,630	53.1	50.9-55.3
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	478	63.9	58.9-68.6
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,659	55.9	53.2-58.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	312	64.9	57.7-71.4
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,870	51.0	48.4-53.7
No Health Insurance (18-64)	360	49.5	43.1-55.8
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,312	50.3	48.3-52.3
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,329	49.3	46.9-51.8
Private Plan (18-64)	499	52.2	47.1-57.3
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	115	47.2	35.9-58.8
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	127	63.4	53.5-72.4
Indian Health Service (18-64)	140	48.5	38.0-59.1
No Flu Shot (65+)	306	66.4	60.1-72.2
Flu Shot (65+)	1,029	66.8	63.6-69.9
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	485	64.6	59.8-69.2
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	829	67.2	63.5-70.7
Diabetes	442	61.8	56.5-66.9
No Diabetes	4,655	52.8	51.1-54.6
Current Asthma	359	55.6	48.6-62.3
Former Asthma	140	58.3	48.2-67.7
Never Had Asthma	4,586	53.1	51.4-54.8
Arthritis	1,719	61.9	59.2-64.5
No Arthritis	3,365	50.1	48.0-52.1
Arthritis - Activities Limited	810	64.0	60.0-67.8
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,273	51.8	50.0-53.6
Disability - Activities Limited	1,100	61.5	58.0-64.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	3,994	51.6	49.7-53.5

Table 13 (continued) No Moderate Physical Activity for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Moderate Physical Activity	95% CI
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	359	75.4	69.1-80.7
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,738	52.2	50.4-53.9
Injured in a Fall (45+)	169	67.3	58.9-74.7
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	2,967	59.4	57.4-61.4
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,958	47.4	44.7-50.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,124	58.3	56.2-60.3
Military Veteran	838	55.0	51.1-58.8
Not a Military Veteran	4,256	53.1	51.3-55.0

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

NO VIGOROUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Definition: Respondents who report doing less than 20 minutes per day of vigorous physical activity, or less than three days per week of vigorous physical activity.

Prevalence of No Vigorous Physical Activity

- South Dakota 78.0%
- All participants nationwide 74.4%

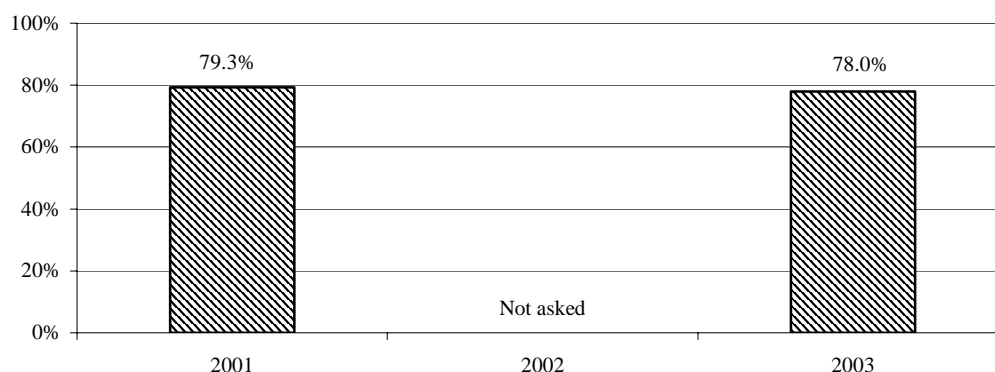
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of adults who do not engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes the development and maintenance of cardio respiratory fitness 3 or more days per week for 20 or more minutes per occasion to 70 percent.

Trend Analysis

This question has only been asked two years, 2001 and 2003. There was a slight decrease in the percent of respondents who reported no vigorous physical activity from 2001 to 2003. South Dakota has yet to meet the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 70 percent.

Figure 10
Percent of Respondents Who Reported No Vigorous Physical Activity,
2001 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

Demographics

Gender Female respondents show a considerably higher percentage with no vigorous physical activity than males. This gender difference is most evident in 18-24 year olds, the west region, high school education or less, and with those employed for wages.

Age Respondents who report no vigorous physical activity increases with age with the most pronounced increases occurring in the 25-34, 45-54, and 75 and older age group. However, the largest increase for male respondents reporting no vigorous activity occurs when they reach the 25-34 age group, while it occurs for females when they reach the 75 and older age group.

Race	There were no substantial differences between American Indians and white respondents who report no vigorous physical activity.
Region	The northeast and central regions each show a considerably higher percentage of respondents reporting no vigorous physical activity than those in the west region which shows the lowest percentage of those with no activity.
Household Income	Respondents who report no vigorous physical activity generally decreases as household income increases.
Education	Respondents who report no vigorous physical activity decreases as education increases with the most appreciable change occurring when high school education is achieved.
Employment Status	Self-employed males show a considerable increase in the percentage of respondents who report no vigorous physical activity over males who are employed for wages. This, however, does not show up overall because females do not show as large of a difference between the two types of employment status.
Marital Status	Those who are married or divorced report a much higher percentage of no vigorous physical activity than those who have never been married. While this difference is the case for males, females do not show a large difference among those groups.

Table 14
Respondents Who Reported No Vigorous Physical Activity, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,179	78.0	(76.5-79.4)	2,155	74.5	(72.1-76.8)	3,024	81.4	(79.6-83.0)
Age									
18-24	355	60.0	(53.9-65.7)	166	50.3	(41.4-59.1)	189	70.4	(62.7-77.1)
25-34	651	72.2	(68.1-75.9)	270	71.4	(65.0-77.1)	381	72.9	(67.8-77.5)
35-44	969	74.3	(71.0-77.3)	428	71.8	(66.8-76.3)	541	76.8	(72.5-80.5)
45-54	1,005	80.5	(77.7-83.1)	453	78.8	(74.3-82.6)	552	82.4	(78.5-85.6)
55-64	792	84.6	(81.6-87.2)	332	82.7	(77.8-86.7)	460	86.5	(82.7-89.6)
65-74	679	89.6	(86.8-91.9)	265	88.9	(84.2-92.4)	414	90.2	(86.4-93.0)
75+	695	96.2	(94.2-97.5)	232	95.2	(91.0-97.5)	463	96.8	(94.5-98.1)
Race									
White	4,737	77.9	(76.4-79.4)	1,985	74.8	(72.3-77.2)	2,752	81.0	(79.1-82.7)
American Indian	275	82.9	(76.8-87.6)	101	71.3	(59.8-80.6)	174	91.7	(85.6-95.4)
Region									
Southeast	1,275	77.0	(74.0-79.7)	536	73.6	(68.9-77.9)	739	80.3	(76.8-83.4)
Northeast	1,443	81.7	(79.1-84.0)	589	79.1	(74.8-82.9)	854	84.0	(80.9-86.6)
Central	662	81.3	(77.5-84.5)	273	80.2	(74.2-85.0)	389	82.3	(77.3-86.3)
West	1,415	74.0	(71.0-76.7)	602	69.0	(64.3-73.3)	813	78.9	(75.1-82.2)
American Indian Counties	384	78.0	(72.3-82.8)	155	70.6	(61.1-78.6)	229	84.7	(77.9-89.7)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	574	84.0	(78.4-88.3)	189	77.0	(66.6-84.8)	385	88.8	(82.6-93.0)
\$15,000-\$19,999	452	80.5	(74.1-85.6)	152	67.5	(56.0-77.2)	300	89.3	(82.6-93.6)
\$20,000-\$24,999	587	80.4	(75.7-84.4)	252	76.2	(68.7-82.4)	335	84.9	(79.2-89.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	833	81.9	(78.5-84.8)	348	84.3	(78.9-88.4)	485	79.8	(75.2-83.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	918	75.5	(72.1-78.7)	415	72.7	(67.4-77.4)	503	78.6	(74.1-82.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	746	74.7	(70.9-78.1)	351	75.1	(69.6-79.8)	395	74.2	(69.0-78.9)
\$75,000+	562	67.7	(63.0-72.0)	310	65.5	(59.1-71.4)	252	71.0	(64.5-76.8)
Education									
Less than High School	545	90.5	(86.6-93.3)	253	85.7	(79.2-90.4)	292	95.9	(91.8-98.1)
High School or G.E.D.	1,742	81.0	(78.4-83.4)	753	76.2	(72.0-80.0)	989	85.9	(82.9-88.5)
Some Post-High School	1,507	76.3	(73.5-79.0)	560	73.4	(68.4-77.8)	947	78.7	(75.3-81.8)
College Graduate	1,373	71.3	(68.4-74.0)	584	68.9	(64.3-73.2)	789	73.6	(69.9-77.0)

Table 14 (continued)
Respondents Who Reported No Vigorous Physical Activity, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,724	73.7	(71.6-75.7)	1,133	70.2	(66.9-73.4)	1,591	77.2	(74.6-79.5)
Self-employed	649	78.9	(74.9-82.3)	437	80.1	(75.3-84.2)	212	75.6	(68.3-81.6)
Unemployed	109	77.7	(65.9-86.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	251	82.1	(76.2-86.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,228	92.3	(90.5-93.8)	448	90.6	(87.2-93.2)	780	93.7	(91.5-95.3)
Unable to Work	119	90.9	(78.2-96.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,083	79.0	(77.3-80.6)	1,372	77.7	(75.1-80.1)	1,711	80.3	(78.1-82.4)
Divorced/Separated	683	79.1	(75.4-82.4)	267	75.2	(69.0-80.5)	416	81.9	(77.2-85.8)
Widowed	706	94.1	(91.7-95.9)	118	94.1	(88.2-97.1)	588	94.1	(91.3-96.1)
Never Married	705	66.7	(61.7-71.3)	397	62.2	(55.4-68.5)	308	73.8	(66.7-79.8)

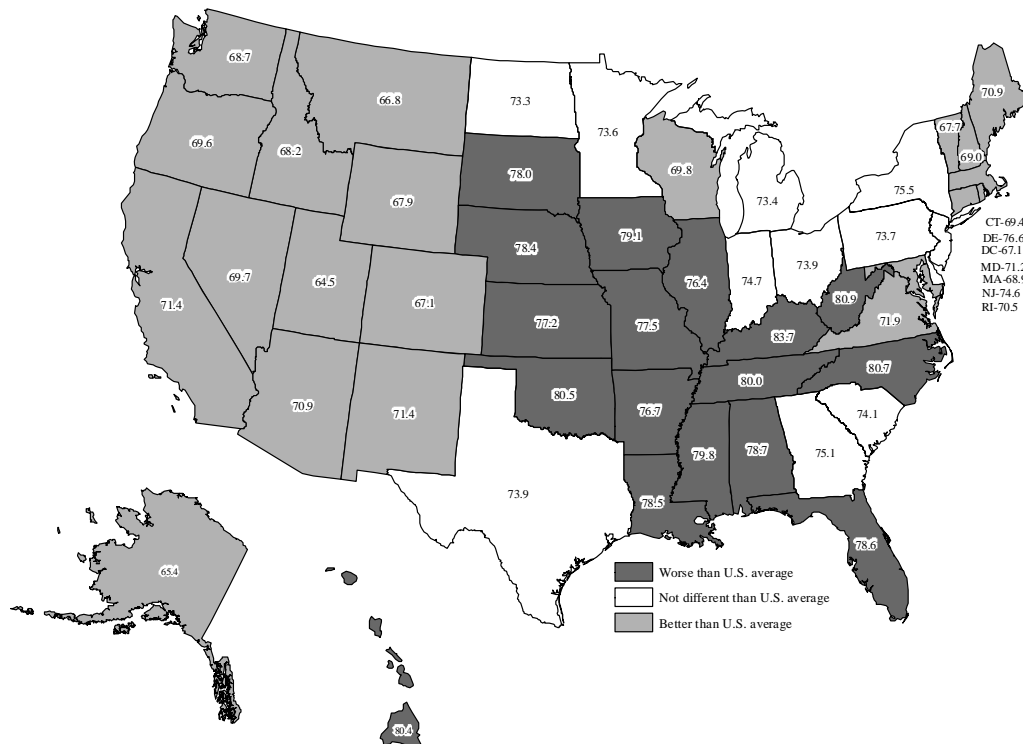
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who reported having no vigorous physical activity was 74.4 percent. South Dakota was significantly worse than the United States. Utah had the lowest percent of respondents who reported having no vigorous physical activity with 64.5 percent, while Kentucky had the highest percent of respondents who reported having no vigorous physical activity with 83.7 percent.

Figure 11
Nationally, Respondents Who Reported No Vigorous Physical Activity, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who do not engage in vigorous physical activity for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 94 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health do not participate in vigorous physical activity, while 75.6 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health status do not participate in vigorous physical activity.

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Vigorous Physical Activity	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	780	94.0	91.3-95.9
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,390	75.6	74.0-77.2
Obese	1,209	81.5	78.6-84.2
Overweight	3,093	79.2	77.4-80.9
Not Overweight	1,889	75.6	72.9-78.0
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,254	95.2	93.1-96.7
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,923	73.3	71.5-75.0
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,398	81.7	78.8-84.2
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,773	76.5	74.8-78.2
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,127	79.6	78.0-81.1
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,052	71.4	67.7-74.8
Current Smoker	1,125	80.7	77.4-83.6
Former Smoker	1,427	80.1	77.5-82.5
Never Smoked	2,620	75.9	73.8-78.0
Smokeless Tobacco Use	288	68.5	61.1-75.2
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,845	78.7	77.2-80.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,970	74.9	72.9-76.8
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,196	82.8	80.6-84.7
Binge Drinker	785	69.6	65.4-73.5
Not a Binge Drinker	4,368	79.9	78.3-81.3
Heavy Drinker	191	70.6	61.2-78.5
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,959	78.3	76.8-79.7
Hypertension	1,537	87.2	85.0-89.1
No Hypertension	3,636	75.0	73.1-76.7
High Blood Cholesterol	1,378	82.8	80.3-85.0
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,667	79.2	77.2-81.0
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	493	91.0	87.8-93.4
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,687	84.6	82.5-86.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	317	88.3	83.0-92.1
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,904	77.9	75.5-80.1
No Health Insurance (18-64)	360	77.0	70.8-82.2
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,353	73.9	72.0-75.7
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,355	72.5	70.2-74.7
Private Plan (18-64)	506	76.9	72.1-81.1
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	117	84.9	76.0-90.8
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	129	73.3	63.4-81.4
Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	80.8	71.8-87.4
No Flu Shot (65+)	316	92.0	87.7-94.9
Flu Shot (65+)	1,057	93.5	91.7-94.9
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	493	91.7	88.6-94.0
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	856	93.8	91.7-95.3
Diabetes	448	88.5	84.4-91.6
No Diabetes	4,729	77.2	75.6-78.7

Table 15 (continued)
No Vigorous Physical Activity for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Vigorous Physical Activity	95% CI
Current Asthma	365	78.1	71.9-83.2
Former Asthma	139	80.2	71.1-87.0
Never Had Asthma	4,660	77.9	76.3-79.4
Arthritis	1,756	85.4	83.2-87.4
No Arthritis	3,408	75.0	73.1-76.8
Arthritis - Activities Limited	827	87.8	84.5-90.5
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,332	76.5	74.8-78.0
Disability - Activities Limited	1,114	88.1	85.6-90.3
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,058	75.7	74.0-77.3
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	367	92.2	86.1-95.8
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,810	77.2	75.6-78.6
Injured in a Fall (45+)	176	84.6	77.1-90.0
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,024	86.6	85.2-88.0
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,984	71.2	68.7-73.6
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,175	83.5	81.7-85.1
Military Veteran	849	79.5	76.0-82.5
Not a Military Veteran	4,325	77.7	76.1-79.3

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Weight Control

Definition: Respondents who answered no to the questions “Are you now trying to lose weight?” and “Are you now trying to maintain your current weight, that is to keep from gaining weight?”

Prevalence of Respondents Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight

- South Dakota 28.3%
- All participants nationwide 23.8%

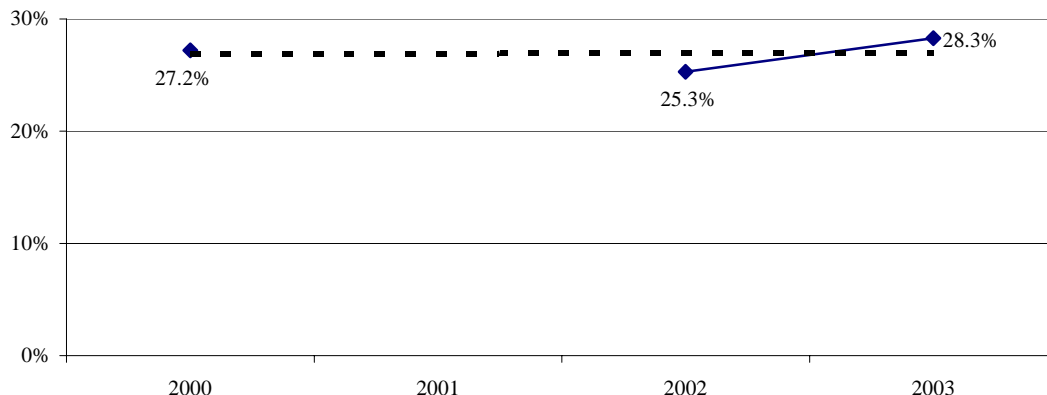
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for not trying to lose/maintain weight.

Trend Analysis

This question was asked first in 2000 and then again in 2002 and 2003. Since 2002, the percent of respondents who are not trying to lose or maintain weight increased.

Figure 12
Percent of Respondents Who Reported Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight, 2000 and 2002-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000 and 2002-2003

Demographics

- Gender** Males show a substantially higher percentage of respondents who are not trying to lose or maintain weight. This gender difference is evident throughout many demographics with the exception of the older population, American Indians, very low income, and very low education levels.
- Age** Respondents who reported that they were not trying to lose or maintain weight generally decreases with age until the 75 and older age group, where it takes a sharp increase. The most distinct decrease seems to occur at the 35-44 age group.
- Race** There were no substantial differences between American Indians and whites overall, but American Indian males do show a much lower percentage of those who reported not trying to lose or maintain weight than white males. Females do not demonstrate this same racial difference.

Region	There are no appreciable differences in respondents who report not trying to lose or maintain weight among the five regions.
Household Income	The percentage of respondents who report not trying to lose or maintain weight generally decreases as household income increases.
Education	Overall respondents who report not trying to lose or maintain weight decreases as education increases with the most pronounced change occurring when high school education is achieved. However, males show the greatest decrease with college graduates, whereas females show their greatest decrease with high school education being achieved.
Employment Status	Overall, those who are employed for wages showed a much lower percentage of respondents who report not trying to lose or maintain weight than those who are self-employed.
Marital Status	Overall, those who are widowed demonstrate a much higher percentage of respondents who report not trying to lose or maintain weight than those respondents of other marital status.

Table 16									
Respondents Who Reported Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,253	28.3	(26.9-29.8)	2,194	36.8	(34.4-39.3)	3,059	20.1	(18.5-21.9)
Age									
18-24	359	32.2	(27.0-38.0)	170	42.3	(34.0-51.0)	189	21.4	(15.5-28.6)
25-34	657	33.4	(29.3-37.7)	271	45.2	(38.6-51.9)	386	21.2	(17.1-25.9)
35-44	982	25.6	(22.6-28.8)	435	36.3	(31.4-41.5)	547	14.7	(11.8-18.3)
45-54	1,024	22.7	(19.9-25.9)	467	31.9	(27.3-36.9)	557	13.1	(10.2-16.8)
55-64	799	22.0	(18.9-25.3)	335	26.1	(21.3-31.5)	464	17.9	(14.4-22.1)
65-74	689	25.0	(21.6-28.8)	272	31.3	(25.7-37.5)	417	19.5	(15.6-24.0)
75+	708	39.4	(35.5-43.4)	234	43.0	(36.2-50.0)	474	37.1	(32.6-42.0)
Race									
White	4,791	28.3	(26.8-29.9)	2,017	37.6	(35.1-40.1)	2,774	19.3	(17.7-21.0)
American Indian	282	22.5	(17.3-28.7)	103	19.7	(12.6-29.5)	179	24.6	(17.8-32.9)
Region									
Southeast	1,288	28.3	(25.5-31.3)	544	36.5	(32.0-41.3)	744	19.9	(16.8-23.4)
Northeast	1,456	27.6	(25.1-30.4)	594	37.0	(32.7-41.6)	862	19.2	(16.6-22.2)
Central	673	26.6	(23.0-30.6)	279	35.7	(29.7-42.1)	394	18.5	(14.4-23.4)
West	1,441	30.4	(27.6-33.3)	620	38.7	(34.3-43.3)	821	22.1	(19.0-25.5)
American Indian Counties	395	26.5	(21.7-31.9)	157	31.3	(23.7-40.2)	238	22.2	(16.6-29.1)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	583	33.5	(28.8-38.5)	193	38.4	(30.1-47.4)	390	30.1	(24.9-35.8)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	32.4	(27.1-38.2)	155	44.5	(34.9-54.5)	302	24.1	(18.7-30.6)
\$20,000-\$24,999	595	29.4	(25.2-34.1)	257	36.0	(29.3-43.3)	338	22.3	(17.6-27.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	839	25.4	(21.9-29.1)	354	36.4	(30.4-42.9)	485	15.5	(12.2-19.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	925	27.0	(23.7-30.4)	420	37.6	(32.5-43.1)	505	15.4	(12.2-19.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	752	26.2	(22.6-30.1)	354	36.5	(30.9-42.5)	398	14.1	(10.5-18.6)
\$75,000+	568	22.2	(18.5-26.4)	316	27.0	(21.7-33.0)	252	14.7	(10.7-19.9)
Education									
Less than High School	554	39.8	(34.8-45.1)	257	43.8	(36.6-51.2)	297	35.3	(28.5-42.7)
High School or G.E.D.	1,760	29.3	(26.8-31.9)	765	37.9	(34.0-42.0)	995	20.4	(17.7-23.4)
Some Post-High School	1,526	27.8	(25.1-30.8)	570	39.6	(34.7-44.8)	956	18.2	(15.5-21.2)
College Graduate	1,394	23.1	(20.5-25.8)	595	29.2	(25.1-33.7)	799	17.0	(14.3-20.1)

Table 16 (continued)									
Respondents Who Reported Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
<u>Employment Status</u>									
Employed for Wages	2,757	26.3	(24.3-28.4)	1,151	36.9	(33.7-40.3)	1,606	15.7	(13.7-17.9)
Self-employed	659	33.1	(29.0-37.4)	445	38.3	(33.2-43.6)	214	19.6	(14.1-26.6)
Unemployed	113	31.7	(21.5-44.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	251	22.9	(17.6-29.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,247	32.1	(29.4-35.1)	453	35.0	(30.4-39.9)	794	30.0	(26.7-33.6)
Unable to Work	122	31.4	(22.6-41.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Marital Status</u>									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,118	26.0	(24.3-27.8)	1,394	34.4	(31.6-37.2)	1,724	17.6	(15.6-19.7)
Divorced/Separated	694	25.8	(22.2-29.7)	274	37.4	(31.1-44.1)	420	17.4	(13.6-22.0)
Widowed	721	38.2	(34.3-42.2)	120	50.9	(41.0-60.8)	601	35.6	(31.5-40.0)
Never Married	715	33.8	(29.3-38.6)	405	42.6	(36.2-49.1)	310	19.6	(14.7-25.7)

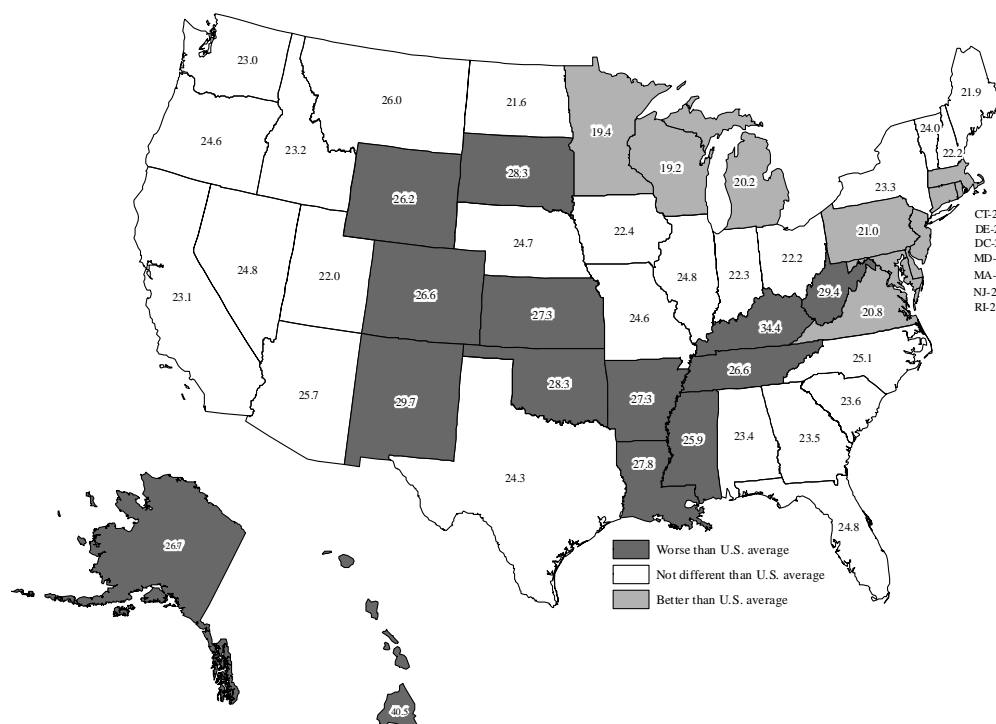
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who reported they have not tried to lose or maintain weight was 23.8 percent. South Dakota was significantly worse than the United States. Wisconsin had the lowest percent of respondents who reported having not tried to lose or maintain their weight with 19.2 percent, while Hawaii had the highest percent of respondents who reported having not tried to lose or maintain their weight with 40.5 percent.

Figure 13
Nationally, Respondents Who Reported Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who are not trying to lose or maintain their weight for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 40.7 percent of respondents who have no health insurance stated they are not trying to lose or maintain their weight, while 25.4 percent of respondents who have health insurance stated they are not trying to lose or maintain their weight.

Table 17 Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Not Trying to Lose/Maintain	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	795	33.5	29.8-37.4
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,448	27.5	25.9-29.2
Obese	1,220	14.1	11.8-16.8
Overweight	3,128	19.1	17.5-20.8
Not Overweight	1,914	42.9	40.2-45.6
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,276	36.2	33.2-39.4
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,975	26.1	24.5-27.9
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,841	29.3	27.3-31.3
Moderate Physical Activity	2,249	26.6	24.4-28.9
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,193	29.4	27.8-31.1
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	23.4	20.2-26.9
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,192	29.0	27.3-30.7
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,061	25.5	22.5-28.8
Current Smoker	1,138	38.1	34.6-41.7
Former Smoker	1,450	25.3	22.9-28.0
Never Smoked	2,658	25.5	23.5-27.6
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	41.6	34.9-48.5
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,876	27.3	25.8-28.9
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,016	26.3	24.5-28.3
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,224	31.4	29.0-33.9
Binge Drinker	795	29.4	25.6-33.4
Not a Binge Drinker	4,431	28.0	26.4-29.6
Heavy Drinker	197	35.9	28.1-44.4
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,027	27.9	26.4-29.5
Hypertension	1,561	21.3	19.1-23.6
No Hypertension	3,685	30.6	28.8-32.5
High Blood Cholesterol	1,396	19.1	16.9-21.6
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,703	27.7	25.7-29.7
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	495	30.0	25.8-34.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,690	16.5	14.6-18.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	29.4	23.6-35.9
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,909	16.8	15.0-18.9
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	40.7	34.5-47.2
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,374	25.4	23.7-27.3
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,364	24.7	22.7-26.9
Private Plan (18-64)	511	28.2	23.7-33.2
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	33.5	23.3-45.5
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	31.1	23.0-40.6
Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	20.1	13.1-29.6
No Flu Shot (65+)	326	39.6	33.9-45.6
Flu Shot (65+)	1,070	30.8	27.8-34.0

Table 17 (continued)
Not Trying to Lose/Maintain Weight for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions,
2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Not Trying to Lose/Maintain	95% CI
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	501	34.0	29.6-38.7
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	871	31.5	28.2-35.0
Diabetes	453	18.6	14.6-23.4
No Diabetes	4,798	29.1	27.5-30.7
Current Asthma	370	23.5	18.6-29.3
Former Asthma	143	32.6	23.4-43.4
Never Had Asthma	4,724	28.4	26.9-30.0
Arthritis	1,778	27.5	25.1-30.0
No Arthritis	3,436	28.6	26.8-30.5
Arthritis - Activities Limited	835	28.4	24.9-32.2
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,370	28.2	26.6-29.9
Disability - Activities Limited	1,124	30.8	27.6-34.2
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,092	27.6	26.0-29.3
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	370	36.5	30.9-42.5
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,850	27.8	26.2-29.3
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	27.1	20.5-34.8
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,056	26.5	24.8-28.3
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,001	28.3	25.9-30.8
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,232	28.4	26.6-30.3
Military Veteran	862	34.4	30.9-38.2
Not a Military Veteran	4,345	27.0	25.4-28.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Nutrition

Definition: Respondents who report they consume less than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Prevalence of Respondents Not Consuming at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day

- South Dakota 81.0%
- All participants nationwide 76.5%

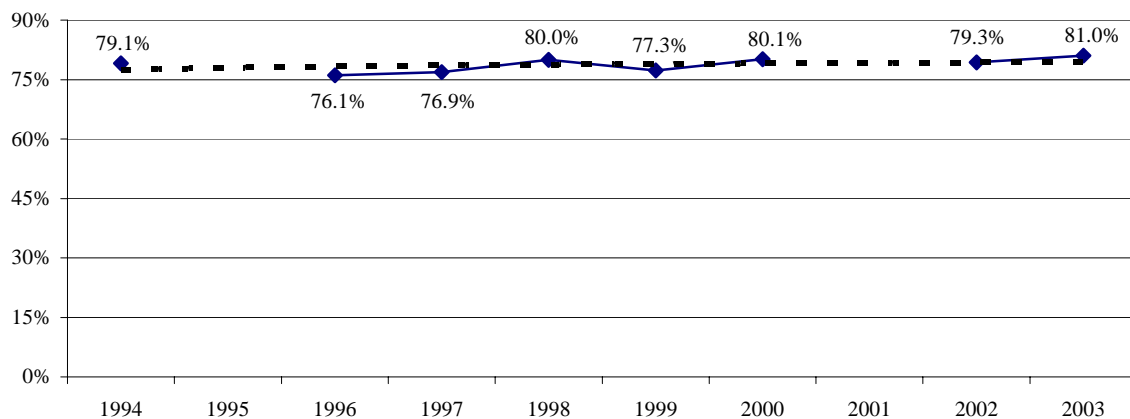
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for not consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Trend Analysis

This question was asked first in 1994 and again from 1996 to 2000 and recently from 2002 to 2003. From 1996 to 2000, the percent of respondents who did not consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables had been increasing. There was a slight decrease from 2000 to 2002; however, the percent is on the rise again.

Figure 14
Percent of Respondents Who Reported Not Consuming at Least 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 1994, 1996-2000, and 2002-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1994, 1996-2000, and 2002-2003

Demographics

Gender Males show a considerably higher percentage of respondents not consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day. This gender difference is evident across several demographics including 25-64 year olds, larger household incomes, higher levels of education, those employed for wages, and those that are married.

Age Respondents who report not consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day generally decreases as age increases with the most notable decrease occurring in the 55-64 year old age group.

Race	There is no appreciable difference in fruit and vegetable consumption between American Indians and whites.
Region	There are no substantial differences in fruit and vegetable consumption among the five regions.
Household Income	There seems to be no association with fruit and vegetable consumption and household income.
Education	Respondents who report not consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day seems to decrease at the higher levels of education. This decrease is most pronounced for men as college graduates and women when they reach some post-high school education.
Employment Status	Homemakers have a much lower percent of respondents who consume five servings of fruits and vegetables per day than those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or unemployed.
Marital Status	Overall, those who are divorced have a much higher percentage of respondents who do not consume five servings of fruits and vegetables per day than those who are married. This holds true for females, but males do not show the same large difference between these two types of marital status.

Table 18
Respondents Who Reported Not Consuming at Least 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,262	81.0	(79.7-82.2)	2,196	85.3	(83.5-87.0)	3,066	76.8	(75.1-78.5)
Age									
18-24	359	84.1	(79.3-88.0)	170	84.6	(77.1-89.9)	189	83.6	(77.0-88.6)
25-34	659	88.6	(85.6-91.1)	272	93.0	(88.6-95.8)	387	84.0	(79.5-87.7)
35-44	984	85.3	(82.7-87.6)	435	89.3	(85.5-92.3)	549	81.3	(77.4-84.6)
45-54	1,026	84.3	(81.7-86.6)	468	88.7	(85.0-91.6)	558	79.7	(75.8-83.1)
55-64	799	76.0	(72.6-79.2)	335	82.0	(77.1-86.1)	464	70.1	(65.2-74.6)
65-74	690	72.3	(68.4-75.9)	272	75.1	(69.1-80.3)	418	69.8	(64.7-74.5)
75+	710	65.1	(61.1-69.0)	234	69.7	(62.7-75.9)	476	62.4	(57.4-67.1)
Race									
White	4,800	80.9	(79.6-82.2)	2,019	85.2	(83.3-86.9)	2,781	76.7	(74.9-78.5)
American Indian	282	84.6	(79.3-88.8)	103	91.8	(84.8-95.8)	179	79.2	(71.3-85.4)
Region									
Southeast	1,291	81.2	(78.8-83.4)	545	86.1	(82.5-89.0)	746	76.3	(72.8-79.4)
Northeast	1,457	82.3	(80.0-84.4)	594	86.4	(82.9-89.3)	863	78.7	(75.6-81.5)
Central	674	79.9	(76.2-83.1)	279	83.5	(77.9-88.0)	395	76.6	(71.5-81.1)
West	1,445	79.7	(77.2-82.0)	621	83.4	(79.7-86.6)	824	76.1	(72.6-79.2)
American Indian Counties	395	81.0	(76.1-85.1)	157	87.9	(81.8-92.2)	238	75.0	(67.6-81.2)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	584	80.5	(76.2-84.3)	194	82.6	(74.5-88.6)	390	79.1	(73.8-83.5)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	84.8	(80.8-88.1)	155	89.5	(82.7-93.9)	302	81.6	(76.3-85.9)
\$20,000-\$24,999	597	79.2	(75.0-82.9)	257	83.8	(77.4-88.6)	340	74.2	(68.2-79.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	840	80.9	(77.6-83.8)	354	85.2	(80.3-89.0)	486	77.1	(72.4-81.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	928	83.1	(80.2-85.6)	420	86.5	(82.4-89.7)	508	79.5	(75.3-83.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	753	82.0	(78.8-84.9)	355	87.0	(82.5-90.5)	398	76.1	(71.2-80.5)
\$75,000+	568	81.4	(77.7-84.7)	316	86.7	(81.8-90.4)	252	73.2	(66.8-78.7)
Education									
Less than High School	554	80.4	(76.2-84.1)	257	83.4	(77.6-87.9)	297	77.0	(70.5-82.5)
High School or G.E.D.	1,764	83.9	(81.8-85.8)	766	86.0	(82.7-88.8)	998	81.8	(79.0-84.2)
Some Post-High School	1,529	81.1	(78.7-83.3)	571	88.7	(85.4-91.4)	958	74.9	(71.5-78.0)

Table 18 (continued)
Respondents Who Reported Not Consuming at Least 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,761	85.2	(83.6-86.7)	1,152	89.2	(86.8-91.2)	1,609	81.1	(78.8-83.2)
Self-employed	659	81.2	(77.5-84.5)	445	84.1	(79.7-87.8)	214	73.6	(66.2-79.9)
Unemployed	113	85.4	(75.9-91.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	69.9	(63.3-75.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,249	69.4	(66.4-72.1)	453	73.6	(68.8-77.8)	796	66.2	(62.5-69.8)
Unable to work	123	80.0	(68.7-88.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,125	80.5	(79.0-82.0)	1,395	85.3	(83.1-87.2)	1,730	75.8	(73.5-77.9)
Divorced/Separated	695	86.1	(82.9-88.8)	275	87.5	(82.2-91.4)	420	85.1	(80.8-88.5)
Widowed	721	70.2	(66.3-73.7)	120	79.6	(69.3-87.1)	601	68.3	(64.1-72.2)
Never Married	716	85.1	(81.4-88.2)	405	85.4	(80.4-89.3)	311	84.6	(78.9-89.0)

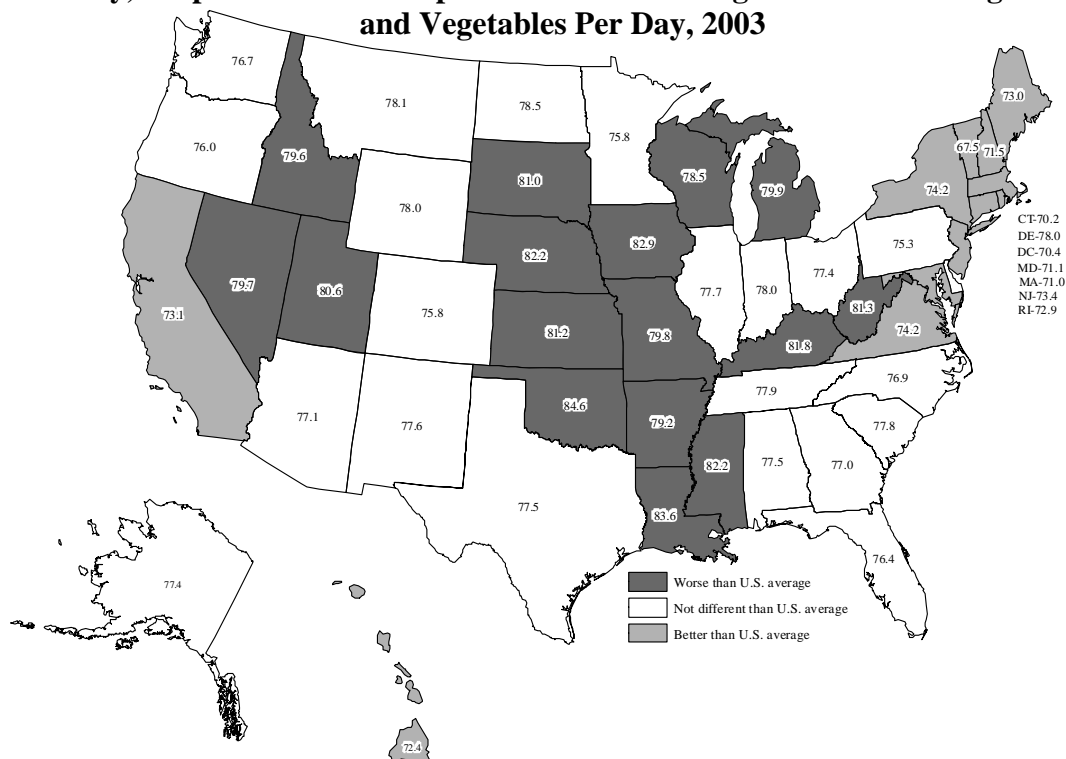
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who have reported they do not consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was 76.5 percent. South Dakota was significantly worse than the United States. Vermont had the lowest percent of respondents who reported not consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day with 67.5 percent, while Oklahoma had the highest percent of respondents who reported not consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day with 84.6 percent.

Figure 15
Nationally, Respondents Who Reported Not Consuming at Least 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who do not consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 69.4 percent of respondents who stated they have diabetes did not consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day, while 81.9 percent of respondents who stated they do not have diabetes did not consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Table 19 Not Consuming at Least 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Not Consuming Enough Fruits and Vegetables	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	798	75.9	72.3-79.2
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,454	81.8	80.4-83.0
Obese	1,221	83.1	80.7-85.3
Overweight	3,132	82.3	80.7-83.7
Not Overweight	1,917	79.2	76.9-81.3
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,280	85.0	82.6-87.1
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,980	79.9	78.4-81.3
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,846	84.6	83.1-86.0
Moderate Physical Activity	2,253	76.5	74.3-78.5
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,201	82.5	81.2-83.8
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	75.1	71.6-78.3
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,428	82.9	80.5-85.0
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,825	80.3	78.8-81.7
Current Smoker	1,141	88.8	86.4-90.9
Former Smoker	1,450	79.2	76.7-81.6
Never Smoked	2,664	78.5	76.7-80.2
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	87.0	81.2-91.2
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,885	80.5	79.2-81.8
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,019	85.0	83.4-86.4
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,229	74.8	72.6-76.9
Binge Drinker	796	92.3	89.8-94.2
Not a Binge Drinker	4,437	78.3	76.8-79.7
Heavy Drinker	197	94.1	90.2-96.5
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,034	80.4	79.1-81.6
Hypertension	1,562	75.7	73.3-78.0
No Hypertension	3,693	82.7	81.2-84.1
High Blood Cholesterol	1,396	75.9	73.2-78.3
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,709	78.9	77.0-80.6
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	495	76.5	72.0-80.4
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,695	72.1	69.6-74.4
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	80.0	74.6-84.4
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,913	78.5	76.4-80.5
No Health Insurance (18-64)	367	86.3	81.4-90.1
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,379	83.6	82.1-85.0
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,369	84.4	82.7-86.0
Private Plan (18-64)	511	83.0	78.8-86.4
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	74.5	62.9-83.5
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	84.9	75.9-90.9
Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	87.9	81.2-92.5
No Flu Shot (65+)	326	67.9	61.9-73.4
Flu Shot (65+)	1,073	68.6	65.4-71.6

Table 19 (continued)
Not Consuming at Least 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day for Selected
Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Not Consuming Enough Fruits and Vegetables	95% CI
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	501	70.9	66.3-75.2
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	874	66.5	62.9-69.9
Diabetes	453	69.4	64.4-73.9
No Diabetes	4,807	81.9	80.6-83.1
Current Asthma	370	81.7	76.4-86.0
Former Asthma	143	77.8	68.5-85.0
Never Had Asthma	4,733	81.1	79.7-82.3
Arthritis	1,779	77.1	74.8-79.2
No Arthritis	3,444	82.7	81.1-84.1
Arthritis - Activities Limited	836	76.2	72.6-79.4
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,378	81.8	80.4-83.1
Disability - Activities Limited	1,125	76.1	73.1-78.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,100	82.2	80.8-83.5
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	371	69.9	63.7-75.4
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,858	81.7	80.4-82.9
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	76.6	68.8-82.9
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,061	76.3	74.6-78.0
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,003	85.4	83.5-87.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,239	77.4	75.7-79.0
Military Veteran	862	83.5	80.6-86.0
Not a Military Veteran	4,354	80.6	79.1-81.9

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Tobacco Use

CIGARETTE SMOKING

Definition: Respondents who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or smoke some days.

Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 22.7%
- All participants nationwide 22.2%

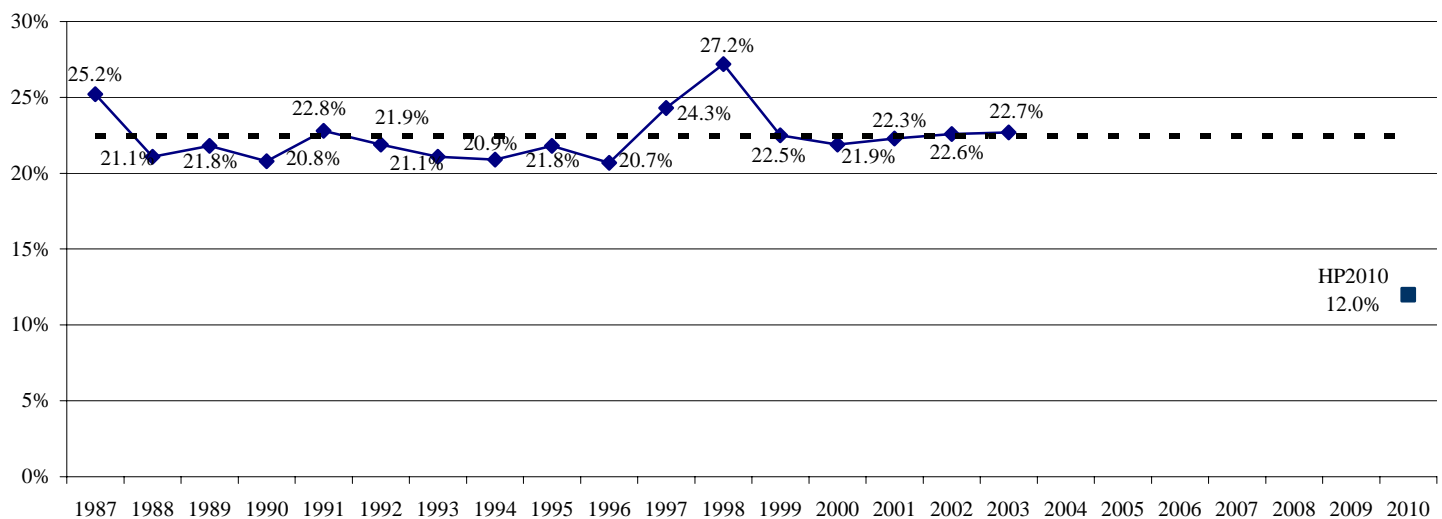
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults who smoke cigarettes to 12 percent.

Trend Analysis

This question was first asked in 1987 and hit its peak in 1998 with 27.2 percent of the respondents stating that they currently smoke. South Dakota has not yet met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 12 percent.

Figure 16
Percent of Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 1987-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-2003

Demographics

Gender There is no appreciable difference in cigarette smoking between males and females overall. However, males do demonstrate a substantially larger percentage of smokers in certain demographics including whites, those employed for wages, and those who are widowed.

Age Cigarette smoking decreases as age increases with the most pronounced decrease occurring in the 65-74 year old age group.

Race American Indians show a considerably higher percentage of smokers than whites.

Region	The American Indian counties region shows a substantially larger percentage of smokers than the other four regions.
Household Income	Cigarette smoking is fairly stable through the lower income groups, but it does start to decrease at the \$25,000-\$34,999 income group.
Education	Cigarette smoking decreases as education increases with the most notable decrease occurring when the post-high school and college graduate levels are achieved. However, cigarette smoking rates for females are fairly similar through education levels until a college education is achieved.
Employment Status	Those who are unemployed or unable to work demonstrate a considerably higher percentage of smokers than other types of employment status. In addition, those who are employed for wages show a much higher percentage of smokers than those who are self-employed.
Marital Status	The most notable difference in cigarette smoking is that those who are divorced demonstrate an appreciably larger percentage of smokers than those who are married.

Table 20
Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,255	22.7	(21.3-24.1)	2,194	24.7	(22.5-27.0)	3,061	20.7	(19.0-22.5)
Age									
18-24	359	34.0	(28.5-39.9)	170	35.6	(27.7-44.3)	189	32.3	(25.2-40.3)
25-34	657	28.1	(24.3-32.3)	271	29.7	(23.8-36.5)	386	26.5	(22.0-31.5)
35-44	983	24.8	(21.9-27.9)	434	24.0	(19.8-28.7)	549	25.6	(21.9-29.7)
45-54	1,025	24.0	(21.2-27.1)	468	28.2	(23.8-33.0)	557	19.7	(16.2-23.7)
55-64	799	19.8	(17.0-22.9)	335	22.0	(17.6-27.2)	464	17.5	(14.2-21.4)
65-74	690	10.9	(8.6-13.7)	272	11.5	(8.0-16.3)	418	10.4	(7.8-13.8)
75+	708	6.4	(4.7-8.7)	234	5.8	(3.4-9.9)	474	6.8	(4.7-9.9)
Race									
White	4,794	20.8	(19.4-22.3)	2,017	23.1	(20.9-25.4)	2,777	18.6	(16.9-20.4)
American Indian	282	53.2	(45.9-60.4)	103	60.7	(48.9-71.3)	179	47.7	(38.9-56.6)
Region									
Southeast	1,288	22.2	(19.6-25.2)	544	25.7	(21.6-30.4)	744	18.7	(15.5-22.4)
Northeast	1,456	21.6	(19.3-24.2)	594	22.2	(18.5-26.2)	862	21.2	(18.2-24.5)
Central	674	20.0	(16.6-24.0)	279	22.9	(17.4-29.4)	395	17.4	(13.5-22.3)
West	1,443	22.8	(20.3-25.4)	620	23.5	(19.8-27.7)	823	22.1	(19.0-25.5)
American Indian Counties	394	39.0	(33.1-45.2)	157	42.0	(32.8-51.9)	237	36.3	(29.3-44.0)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	583	27.7	(23.5-32.3)	194	27.8	(20.9-36.0)	389	27.6	(22.5-33.3)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	32.0	(26.8-37.7)	155	38.4	(29.4-48.3)	302	27.7	(21.7-34.5)
\$20,000-\$24,999	597	32.3	(27.5-37.4)	257	39.0	(31.8-46.7)	340	25.0	(19.4-31.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	840	24.4	(20.9-28.2)	354	24.9	(19.6-31.1)	486	23.9	(19.7-28.7)
\$35,000-\$49,999	928	22.4	(19.3-25.7)	420	23.4	(19.0-28.6)	508	21.3	(17.4-25.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	751	18.6	(15.4-22.3)	354	22.5	(17.6-28.3)	397	14.1	(10.7-18.5)
\$75,000+	567	12.6	(9.7-16.2)	315	12.4	(8.7-17.3)	252	13.0	(8.9-18.5)
Education									
Less than High School	553	29.0	(24.1-34.5)	257	32.9	(26.0-40.7)	296	24.6	(18.1-32.4)
High School or G.E.D.	1,763	28.2	(25.6-30.9)	765	32.0	(28.0-36.2)	998	24.2	(21.2-27.6)
Some Post-High School	1,527	22.6	(20.1-25.3)	571	22.5	(18.5-27.0)	956	22.7	(19.7-26.0)
College Graduate	1,394	13.2	(11.2-15.4)	594	13.8	(10.9-17.3)	800	12.6	(10.2-15.6)

Table 20 (continued)									
Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,757	26.4	(24.4-28.5)	1,150	29.5	(26.3-32.8)	1,607	23.4	(21.0-26.0)
Self-employed	659	17.7	(14.5-21.4)	445	16.5	(12.9-21.0)	214	20.8	(15.0-27.9)
Unemployed	113	49.5	(38.0-61.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	18.1	(13.0-24.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,247	10.1	(8.4-12.1)	453	10.2	(7.6-13.6)	794	10.0	(7.8-12.6)
Unable to Work	123	45.3	(35.2-55.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,122	18.6	(17.0-20.2)	1,393	19.0	(16.8-21.5)	1,729	18.1	(16.0-20.3)
Divorced/Separated	693	42.8	(38.6-47.1)	275	43.5	(36.9-50.3)	418	42.3	(36.9-48.0)
Widowed	719	12.0	(9.7-14.8)	120	20.7	(13.4-30.5)	599	10.3	(8.1-13.0)
Never Married	716	33.2	(28.6-38.0)	405	36.3	(30.1-42.9)	311	28.2	(22.2-35.0)

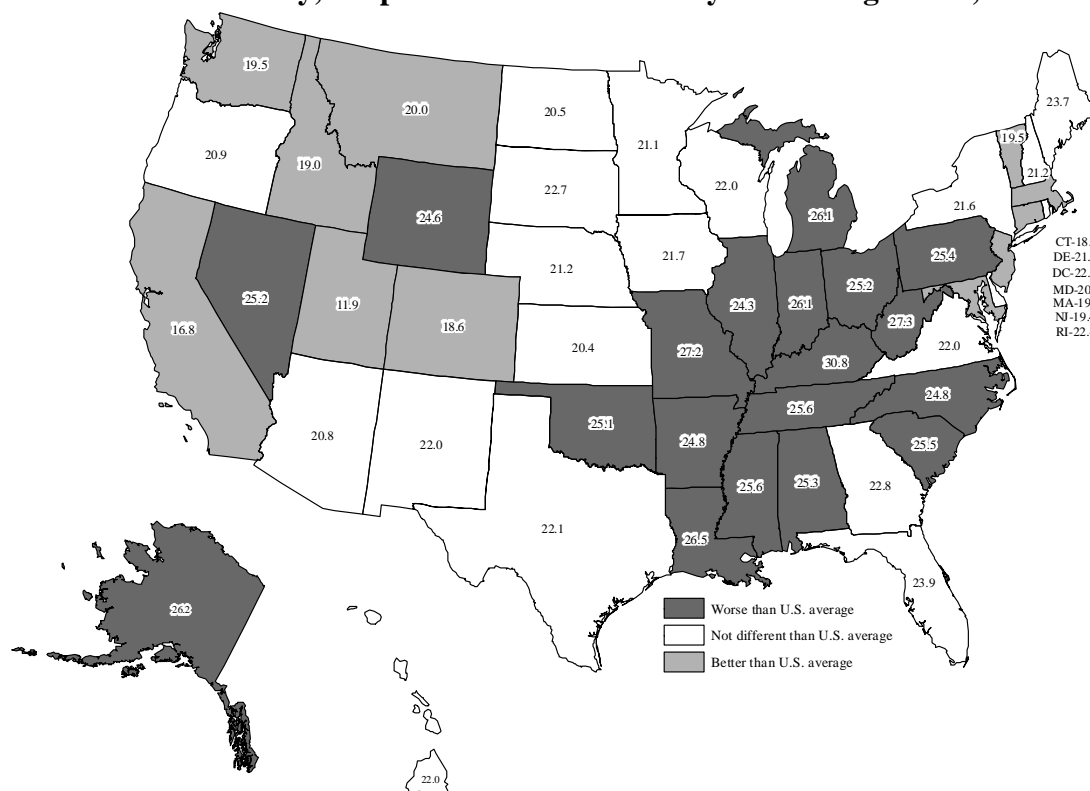
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.2 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Utah had the lowest percent of respondents who currently smoke cigarettes with 11.9 percent, while Kentucky had the highest percent of respondents who currently smoke cigarettes with 30.8 percent.

Figure 17
Nationally, Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who currently smoke cigarettes for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 42.1 percent of respondents who stated they binge drink currently smoke cigarettes, while 18 percent of respondents who do not binge drink currently smoke cigarettes.

Table 21 Currently Smoke Cigarettes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Currently Smoke Cigarettes	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	797	25.4	21.9-29.3
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,448	22.3	20.8-23.8
Obese	1,221	18.1	15.7-20.7
Overweight	3,129	19.6	18.0-21.4
Not Overweight	1,913	27.7	25.2-30.4
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,277	29.0	26.1-32.1
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,976	20.9	19.3-22.6
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,842	22.7	20.9-24.7
Moderate Physical Activity	2,250	22.5	20.4-24.7
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,196	23.4	21.9-25.1
Vigorous Physical Activity	976	19.9	16.9-23.3
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,425	30.5	27.6-33.6
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,821	19.6	18.0-21.2
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,191	24.8	23.2-26.5
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,064	13.3	10.9-16.2
Smokeless Tobacco Use	288	30.5	24.2-37.6
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,880	22.0	20.6-23.5
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,015	25.7	23.8-27.7
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,226	17.9	16.0-19.9
Binge Drinker	794	42.1	38.0-46.4
Not a Binge Drinker	4,432	18.0	16.6-19.4
Heavy Drinker	197	52.7	44.1-61.1
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,027	21.1	19.7-22.6
Hypertension	1,560	16.7	14.6-19.1
No Hypertension	3,689	24.6	22.9-26.4
High Blood Cholesterol	1,395	17.0	14.8-19.4
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,706	19.1	17.3-20.9
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	495	23.9	20.0-28.3
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,692	13.6	11.9-15.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	22.0	17.0-27.9
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,911	22.0	19.8-24.4
No Health Insurance (18-64)	367	46.0	39.8-52.4
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,375	24.0	22.3-25.8
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,365	22.5	20.5-24.6
Private Plan (18-64)	511	15.3	11.7-19.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	47.2	36.2-58.5
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	28.1	20.2-37.5
Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	56.5	46.0-66.3
No Flu Shot (65+)	326	8.6	6.0-12.2
Flu Shot (65+)	1,071	8.5	6.8-10.5
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	501	8.8	6.5-11.9
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	872	8.2	6.5-10.3
Diabetes	452	17.7	13.6-22.7
No Diabetes	4,802	23.0	21.6-24.6

Table 21 (continued) Currently Smoke Cigarettes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Currently Smoke Cigarettes	95% CI
Current Asthma	370	23.7	18.6-29.7
Former Asthma	143	28.1	19.1-39.2
Never Had Asthma	4,727	22.3	20.9-23.8
Arthritis	1,778	21.4	19.2-23.8
No Arthritis	3,439	23.1	21.4-24.9
Arthritis - Activities Limited	835	23.0	19.6-26.9
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,373	22.6	21.1-24.2
Disability - Activities Limited	1,124	24.6	21.7-27.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,094	22.2	20.6-23.8
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	369	22.9	17.6-29.2
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,853	22.6	21.2-24.1
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	20.7	14.9-28.1
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,057	16.7	15.3-18.3
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,001	24.3	22.0-26.7
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,234	21.4	19.7-23.3
Military Veteran	862	22.9	19.7-26.5
Not a Military Veteran	4,347	22.6	21.1-24.2

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

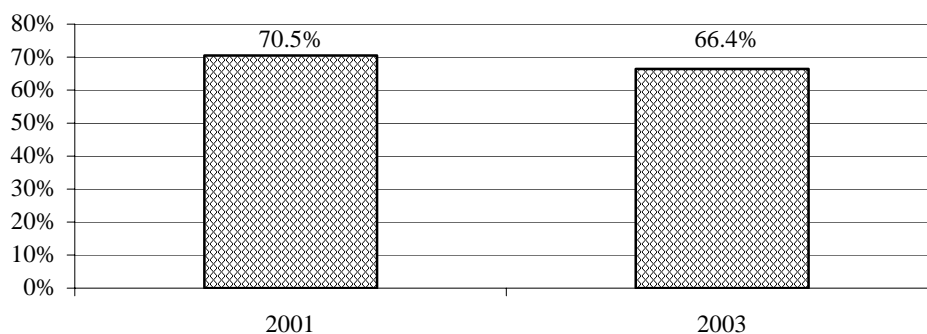
The highest percent of respondents in 2003 and 2001 stated they started smoking regularly at age 18 with 17.8 percent in 2003 and 21.2 percent in 2001. The second highest percent of regular smokers was at age 21 or over with 15.2 percent in 2003 and 18.6 percent in 2001. Table 22 below displays this.

Table 22 How Old Respondents Were When First Started Smoking Cigarettes Regularly, 2001 and 2003		
	2003	2001
Number of respondents	2,432	2,201
<13	7.0%	3.6%
13	3.7%	3.0%
14	7.1%	5.9%
15	11.9%	7.3%
16	12.5%	13.2%
17	10.3%	10.3%
18	17.8%	21.2%
19	6.9%	7.7%
20	7.6%	9.3%
21+	15.2%	18.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

Figure 18, on the next page, displays the percent of respondents who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months by a health professional. The percent decreased from 70.5 percent in 2001 to 66.4 percent in 2003.

Figure 18
Respondents Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or
Other Health Professional to Quit Smoking in the Past 12
Months, 2001 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Definition: Respondents who report that they use chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days.

Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco

- South Dakota 6.8%
- There is no nationwide percent for smokeless tobacco

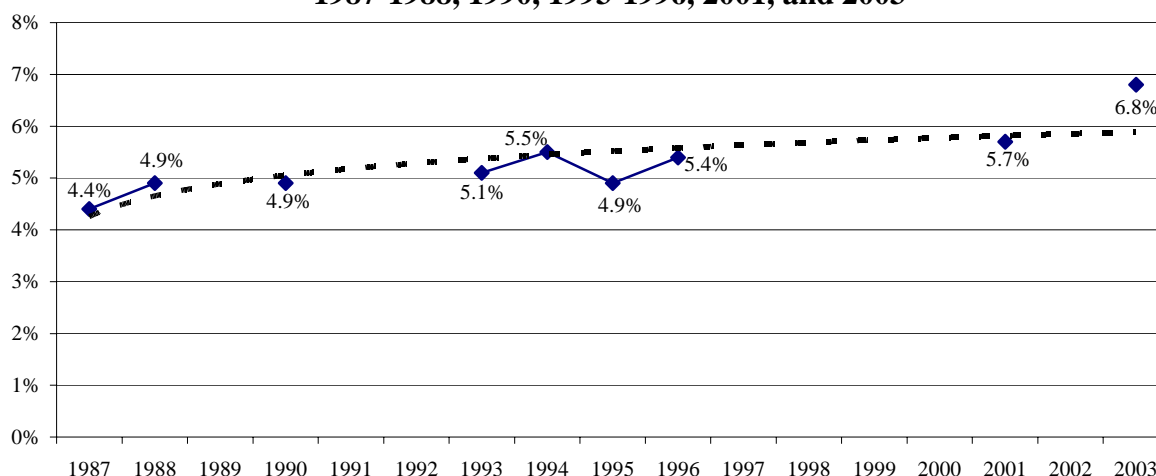
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for smokeless tobacco use.

Trend Analysis

In the last couple of years, the percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco has been on the increase to a high of 6.8 percent since the question was first asked in 1987.

Figure 19
Percent of Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco,
1987-1988, 1990, 1993-1996, 2001, and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1988, 1990, 1993-1996, 2001, and 2003

Demographics

Gender There is a substantial difference in smokeless tobacco use between males and females overall. This difference is evident throughout virtually every demographic group between the two as well.

Age Smokeless tobacco use generally decreases as age increases. However, this decrease does not start to occur until the 35-44 age group is reached.

Race There is no appreciable difference overall between whites and American Indians.

Region	The American Indian counties region shows a considerably larger percentage of smokeless tobacco users than the other regions with the exception of the central region.
Household Income	Smokeless tobacco use does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	Education levels do not demonstrate substantial differences in smokeless tobacco use.
Employment Status	Those who are self-employed show a much higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who are employed for wages.
Marital Status	There are no large differences among marital status with the exception of those who are widowed.

Table 23 Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,175	6.8	(6.0-7.8)	2,157	13.1	(11.4-14.9)	3,018	0.8	(0.5-1.3)
Age									
18-24	348	9.7	(6.7-14.0)	164	16.6	(11.2-24.1)	184	2.2	(0.8-6.4)
25-34	650	13.2	(10.4-16.8)	268	24.8	(19.4-31.2)	382	1.3	(0.6-2.8)
35-44	969	7.9	(6.2-9.9)	427	14.9	(11.7-18.8)	542	0.7	(0.3-1.7)
45-54	1,006	5.3	(3.9-7.2)	455	10.4	(7.7-13.9)	551	0.1	(0.0-0.5)
55-64	794	4.1	(2.9-5.9)	333	7.6	(5.2-11.1)	461	0.6	(0.2-1.8)
65-74	681	1.7	(0.9-3.2)	270	3.1	(1.5-6.2)	411	0.5	(0.1-2.1)
75+	695	1.8	(0.9-3.3)	232	4.6	(2.4-8.6)	463	0.0	--
Race									
White	4,734	6.5	(5.7-7.5)	1,988	12.6	(11.0-14.5)	2,746	0.6	(0.3-1.1)
American Indian	273	12.2	(7.4-19.3)	100	22.1	(12.7-35.7)	173	4.7	(1.8-11.4)
Region									
Southeast	1,275	5.4	(3.9-7.3)	539	10.2	(7.5-13.8)	736	0.4	(0.1-2.4)
Northeast	1,434	5.7	(4.4-7.4)	583	11.5	(8.8-14.8)	851	0.6	(0.3-1.4)
Central	664	9.2	(6.7-12.5)	276	18.3	(13.4-24.6)	388	1.1	(0.4-2.7)
West	1,416	7.6	(6.0-9.6)	605	14.9	(11.8-18.7)	811	0.4	(0.2-1.1)
American Indian Counties	386	14.1	(10.1-19.4)	154	23.6	(16.4-32.6)	232	5.7	(2.5-12.8)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	568	5.6	(3.3-9.4)	185	12.8	(7.3-21.4)	383	0.7	(0.2-2.1)
\$15,000-\$19,999	450	7.2	(4.6-11.1)	152	16.5	(10.4-25.1)	298	1.0	(0.3-3.2)
\$20,000-\$24,999	588	8.0	(5.3-12.0)	251	15.1	(10.1-22.1)	337	0.4	(0.1-1.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	834	6.1	(4.3-8.6)	351	11.7	(8.1-16.6)	483	1.0	(0.3-3.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	924	7.8	(6.0-10.1)	417	14.6	(11.1-18.8)	507	0.5	(0.2-1.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	744	6.5	(4.7-8.9)	351	10.5	(7.5-14.5)	393	1.8	(0.6-5.2)
\$75,000+	563	8.5	(6.0-11.8)	314	13.6	(9.8-18.8)	249	0.3	(0.0-1.8)
Education									
Less than High School	543	6.1	(4.0-9.2)	252	11.2	(7.3-16.7)	291	0.4	(0.1-1.7)
High School or G.E.D.	1,734	7.4	(6.0-9.2)	748	13.6	(10.9-16.9)	986	1.1	(0.5-2.6)
Some Post-High School	1,508	6.9	(5.4-8.7)	563	14.3	(11.1-18.1)	945	0.8	(0.4-1.9)
College Graduate	1,378	6.3	(4.7-8.2)	589	12.1	(9.1-15.9)	789	0.5	(0.2-1.1)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,725	7.3	(6.2-8.7)	1,137	13.9	(11.6-16.4)	1,588	0.8	(0.4-1.7)
Self-employed	646	13.3	(10.3-16.9)	434	18.3	(14.3-23.1)	212	0.3	(0.0-2.4)
Unemployed	109	8.0	(3.7-16.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	252	0.7	(0.2-2.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,228	1.8	(1.1-2.9)	450	3.9	(2.4-6.2)	778	0.3	(0.1-1.0)
Unable to work	118	11.4	(6.0-20.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 23 (continued) Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,082	6.6	(5.6-7.7)	1,377	12.2	(10.4-14.2)	1,705	0.9	(0.5-1.7)
Divorced/Separated	686	7.1	(5.0-9.8)	269	15.7	(11.1-21.6)	417	0.9	(0.3-2.3)
Widowed	707	0.6	(0.2-1.4)	118	2.5	(0.9-6.8)	589	0.2	(0.0-1.2)
Never Married	698	10.4	(7.6-14.0)	392	16.4	(12.0-22.0)	306	0.7	(0.3-1.8)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who currently use smokeless tobacco for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 10 percent of respondents who stated they are not doing anything to control weight use smokeless tobacco, while 5.6 percent of respondents who stated they are trying to lose or maintain weight use smokeless tobacco.

Table 24 Smokeless Tobacco Use for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Use Smokeless Tobacco	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	778	5.7	4.1-7.9
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,388	7.0	6.0-8.0
Obese	1,208	7.0	5.4-9.0
Overweight	3,089	7.7	6.6-9.0
Not Overweight	1,889	5.9	4.6-7.6
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,252	6.7	5.2-8.7
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,921	6.8	5.9-8.0
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,820	6.3	5.3-7.5
Moderate Physical Activity	2,234	7.4	6.0-9.1
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,163	6.0	5.2-7.0
Vigorous Physical Activity	970	9.8	7.4-12.7
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,400	10.0	8.2-12.2
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,766	5.6	4.7-6.6
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,126	7.3	6.3-8.4
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,049	4.7	3.1-6.9
Current Smoker	1,122	9.1	7.0-11.7
Former Smoker	1,432	6.4	5.0-8.0
Never Smoked	2,614	5.9	4.8-7.2
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,967	8.9	7.7-10.4
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,194	3.4	2.6-4.4
Binge Drinker	778	18.2	15.0-22.1
Not a Binge Drinker	4,369	4.1	3.4-4.8
Heavy Drinker	191	19.0	11.9-29.1
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,954	6.2	5.4-7.1
Hypertension	1,533	4.8	3.7-6.2
No Hypertension	3,636	7.5	6.4-8.7
High Blood Cholesterol	1,380	4.6	3.4-6.2
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,667	5.6	4.6-6.9
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	493	0.8	0.4-1.9
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,690	0.2	0.1-0.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	0.5	0.1-2.2
Sufficient Cervical Screening	1,910	0.8	0.4-1.5

Table 24 (continued)
Smokeless Tobacco Use for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Use Smokeless Tobacco	95% CI
No Health Insurance (18-64)	367	9.8	6.5-14.7
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,372	8.0	6.9-9.2
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,366	7.4	6.1-8.8
Private Plan (18-64)	510	10.3	7.6-13.9
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	6.0	2.4-14.2
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	9.6	5.3-16.7
Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	13.3	7.0-23.8
No Flu Shot (65+)	317	2.4	1.0-5.6
Flu Shot (65+)	1,058	1.6	0.9-2.6
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	491	2.1	1.1-4.2
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	861	1.6	0.9-2.9
Diabetes	446	3.8	2.3-6.4
No Diabetes	4,727	7.0	6.1-8.1
Current Asthma	364	4.7	2.8-7.8
Former Asthma	142	11.7	6.4-20.6
Never Had Asthma	4,653	6.7	5.8-7.7
Arthritis	1,761	4.8	3.6-6.2
No Arthritis	3,399	7.6	6.5-8.9
Arthritis - Activities Limited	833	5.8	4.1-8.3
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,319	6.9	6.0-7.9
Disability - Activities Limited	1,117	6.6	4.9-8.7
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,051	6.9	5.9-8.0
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	369	5.4	2.9-9.9
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,803	6.9	6.0-7.9
Injured in a Fall (45+)	176	3.0	1.1-7.5
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,029	3.6	2.9-4.5
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,975	8.9	7.5-10.6
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,180	5.2	4.1-6.4
Military Veteran	857	8.0	6.1-10.5
Not a Military Veteran	4,315	6.6	5.6-7.6

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Alcohol Use

DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

Definition: Respondents who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Prevalence of Drank in Past 30 Days

- South Dakota 60.8%
- All participants nationwide 56.1%

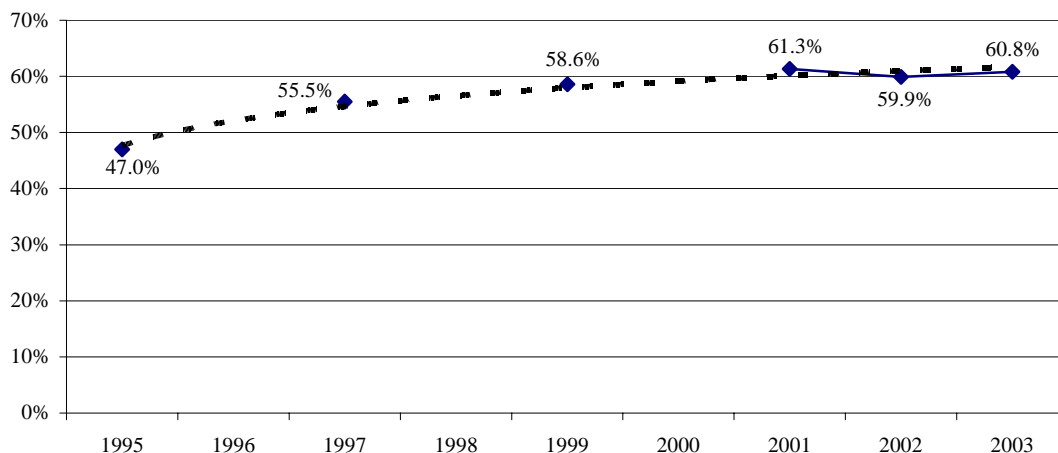
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for drinking in the past 30 days.

Trend Analysis

Overall, since this question was first asked in 1995 the percent of respondents who drank in the past 30 days has been increasing.

Figure 20
Percent of Respondents Who Drank in Past 30 Days,
1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003

Demographics

Gender Males demonstrate a substantially larger percentage of drinkers than females. This difference is evident throughout virtually every demographic category between the two as well.

Age Drinking alcohol increases considerably from the 18-24 age group to the 25-34 age group and then decreases as age increases after that. The most pronounced decreases occur when respondents reach the 55-64, 65-74, and 75 and older age groups. The increase in the 25-34 age group is due mostly to males, while the sharp decreases occurring at the 55-64 age group and beyond is due mostly to females.

Race	Whites demonstrate a much higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than American Indians. This difference is more evident in females than males.
Region	The American Indian counties region shows a significantly lower percentage of drinkers than the other regions with the exception of the central.
Household Income	Drinking alcohol generally increases as household income increases.
Education	As education levels increase, drinking alcohol also increases. This includes a significant increase among all levels of education.
Employment Status	Those who are employed demonstrate a much higher prevalence of drinking than homemakers, those who are retired, and those who are unable to work.
Marital Status	There are no large differences among marital status with the exception of those who are widowed.

Table 25 Respondents Who Drank in Past 30 Days, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,248	60.8	(59.2-62.4)	2,188	68.2	(65.7-70.5)	3,060	53.8	(51.7-55.8)
Age									
18-24	359	62.4	(56.3-68.2)	170	65.4	(56.1-73.6)	189	59.2	(50.9-67.0)
25-34	657	72.8	(68.9-76.3)	271	81.6	(76.0-86.2)	386	63.6	(58.2-68.6)
35-44	983	69.3	(66.0-72.4)	434	73.2	(68.3-77.7)	549	65.4	(60.9-69.6)
45-54	1,023	67.4	(64.1-70.5)	465	70.9	(66.2-75.3)	558	63.7	(59.1-68.1)
55-64	798	55.4	(51.6-59.2)	334	65.3	(59.5-70.7)	464	45.6	(40.7-50.6)
65-74	684	46.3	(42.2-50.5)	270	54.5	(47.8-61.0)	414	39.2	(34.1-44.6)
75+	709	34.3	(30.6-38.3)	234	48.2	(41.3-55.2)	475	25.9	(21.7-30.6)
Race									
White	4,789	62.3	(60.6-63.9)	2,013	69.2	(66.7-71.6)	2,776	55.5	(53.4-57.7)
American Indian	280	43.3	(36.1-50.8)	102	55.5	(43.4-67.0)	178	34.1	(26.3-43.0)
Region									
Southeast	1,288	63.4	(60.2-66.4)	543	69.3	(64.5-73.8)	745	57.4	(53.3-61.4)
Northeast	1,454	60.7	(57.9-63.5)	592	68.2	(63.8-72.3)	862	54.1	(50.4-57.8)
Central	671	59.0	(54.6-63.2)	278	66.8	(60.2-72.8)	393	52.0	(46.3-57.6)
West	1,442	59.9	(57.0-62.8)	620	68.0	(63.7-72.0)	822	51.8	(47.9-55.7)
American Indian Counties	393	49.2	(43.2-55.1)	155	62.0	(52.9-70.3)	238	38.0	(31.0-45.6)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	579	43.3	(38.1-48.7)	192	49.3	(40.3-58.3)	387	39.2	(33.1-45.7)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	48.1	(42.5-53.8)	155	57.6	(47.7-67.0)	302	41.6	(35.0-48.6)
\$20,000-\$24,999	596	59.1	(54.3-63.7)	257	67.1	(60.1-73.4)	339	50.4	(44.0-56.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	837	60.6	(56.3-64.8)	352	65.7	(58.4-72.4)	485	56.1	(50.7-61.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	926	65.1	(61.6-68.6)	419	70.0	(64.7-74.9)	507	59.9	(55.1-64.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	752	72.6	(68.8-76.0)	354	73.8	(68.2-78.7)	398	71.1	(66.1-75.7)
\$75,000+	568	77.2	(73.1-80.8)	316	81.3	(76.1-85.6)	252	70.7	(64.1-76.5)
Education									
Less than High School	552	41.4	(36.4-46.6)	257	51.9	(44.4-59.2)	295	29.4	(23.4-36.2)
High School or G.E.D.	1,759	56.8	(54.0-59.5)	762	65.3	(61.3-69.1)	997	48.0	(44.3-51.7)
Some Post-High School	1,523	64.0	(61.0-67.0)	568	71.4	(66.1-76.2)	955	58.0	(54.3-61.7)
College Graduate	1,395	70.2	(67.5-72.9)	594	75.6	(71.5-79.2)	801	65.0	(61.2-68.6)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,756	69.3	(67.3-71.3)	1,149	73.8	(70.8-76.7)	1,607	64.8	(62.1-67.5)
Self-employed	658	65.9	(61.7-69.9)	444	69.1	(64.1-73.8)	214	57.6	(49.9-64.9)
Unemployed	111	56.1	(44.0-67.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	34.6	(28.5-41.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,245	43.0	(40.0-46.1)	451	54.2	(49.1-59.2)	794	34.8	(31.1-38.6)
Unable to Work	121	42.1	(31.9-53.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 25 (continued)									
Respondents Who Drank in Past 30 Days, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,118	62.9	(61.0-64.7)	1,390	69.2	(66.5-71.8)	1,728	56.5	(53.8-59.0)
Divorced/Separated	693	66.1	(62.1-69.9)	274	70.5	(64.1-76.2)	419	62.9	(57.6-67.9)
Widowed	719	32.6	(28.9-36.4)	120	51.4	(41.4-61.3)	599	28.8	(25.0-32.9)
Never Married	713	63.3	(58.3-68.0)	403	66.1	(59.3-72.3)	310	58.7	(51.3-65.8)

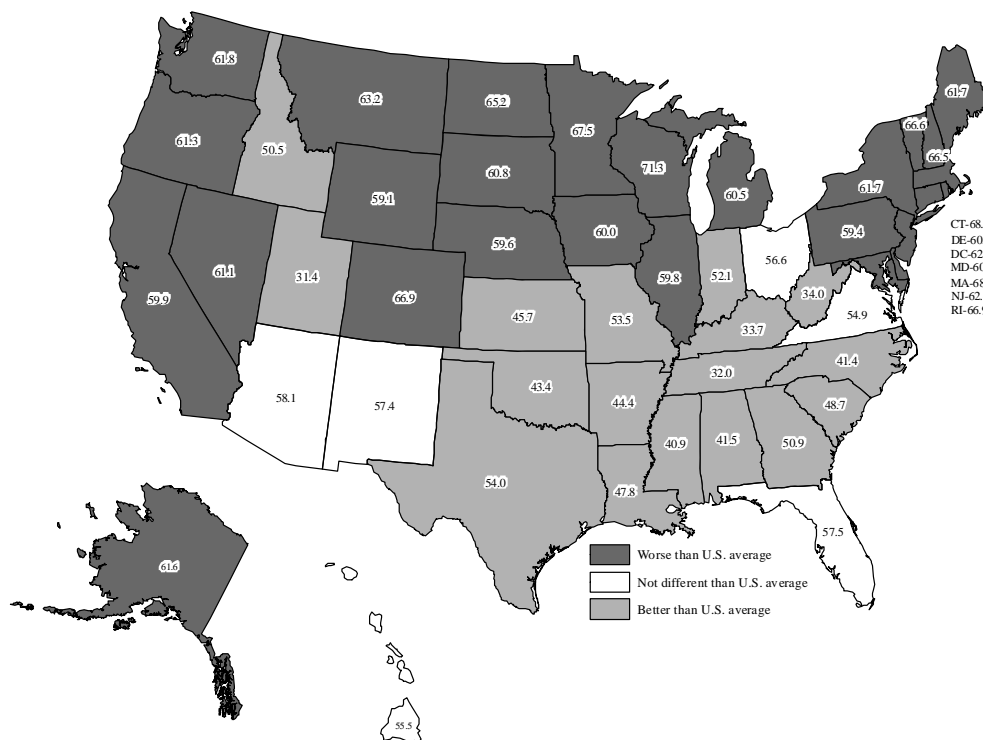
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who drank in the past 30 days was 56.1 percent. South Dakota was significantly worse than the United States. Utah had the lowest percent of respondents who drank in the past 30 days with 31.4 percent, while Connecticut had the highest percent of respondents who drank in the past 30 days with 68.6 percent.

Figure 21
Nationally, Respondents Who Drank in Past 30 Days, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who drank in the past 30 days for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 80.5 percent of respondents who stated they use smokeless tobacco drank in the past 30 days, while 59.4 percent of respondents who do not use smokeless tobacco drank in the past 30 days.

Table 26
Drank in Past 30 Days for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Drank in Past 30 Days	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	796	37.5	33.6-41.5
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,442	64.3	62.6-66.0
Obese	1,218	55.6	52.4-58.8
Overweight	3,124	61.2	59.1-63.2
Not Overweight	1,911	61.8	59.1-64.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,274	52.2	48.9-55.4
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,972	63.2	61.4-65.0
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,838	58.6	56.4-60.7
Moderate Physical Activity	2,250	63.6	61.2-66.0
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,188	58.3	56.5-60.1
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	69.2	65.6-72.6
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,422	56.6	53.4-59.6
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,818	62.5	60.7-64.4
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,185	63.8	62.0-65.5
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,063	48.1	44.5-51.6
Current Smoker	1,136	69.0	65.7-72.2
Former Smoker	1,446	63.9	61.1-66.6
Never Smoked	2,659	55.7	53.4-58.0
Smokeless Tobacco Use	286	80.5	75.1-85.0
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,875	59.4	57.7-61.0
Hypertension	1,560	52.1	49.3-55.0
No Hypertension	3,682	63.6	61.7-65.5
High Blood Cholesterol	1,392	58.2	55.3-61.0
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,701	60.8	58.6-62.9
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	493	42.5	37.6-47.5
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,692	50.8	48.1-53.4
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	38.6	31.8-45.9
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,911	61.3	58.7-63.8
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	66.7	60.6-72.2
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,373	66.7	64.7-68.6
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,366	70.3	68.1-72.5
Private Plan (18-64)	511	64.7	59.8-69.4
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	117	41.8	31.2-53.2
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	63.6	53.8-72.4
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	143	46.2	35.9-56.8
No Flu Shot (65+)	323	36.4	30.7-42.4
Flu Shot (65+)	1,069	40.8	37.5-44.1
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	495	41.3	36.5-46.2
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	874	39.4	35.8-43.0
Diabetes	453	38.8	33.7-44.1
No Diabetes	4,793	62.5	60.8-64.1
Current Asthma	369	48.0	41.3-54.9
Former Asthma	143	61.3	51.0-70.6
Never Had Asthma	4,720	61.9	60.2-63.5
Arthritis	1,774	49.9	47.2-52.6
No Arthritis	3,436	65.3	63.3-67.2
Arthritis - Activities Limited	833	47.9	43.9-51.9
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,369	63.0	61.2-64.7
Disability - Activities Limited	1,124	46.0	42.4-49.6
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,088	64.4	62.7-66.2
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	370	34.0	28.1-40.5
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,846	62.6	60.9-64.2

Table 26 (continued) Have Drank in Past 30 Days for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Drank in Past 30 Days	95% CI
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	45.1	37.2-53.3
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,050	54.0	52.0-56.0
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,000	66.6	64.0-69.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,228	56.3	54.3-58.3
Military Veteran	858	67.7	64.2-71.1
Not a Military Veteran	4,344	59.7	57.9-61.4

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

BINGE DRINKING

Definition: Respondents who report having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month.

Prevalence of Binge Drinking

- South Dakota 19.0%
- All participants nationwide 15.8%

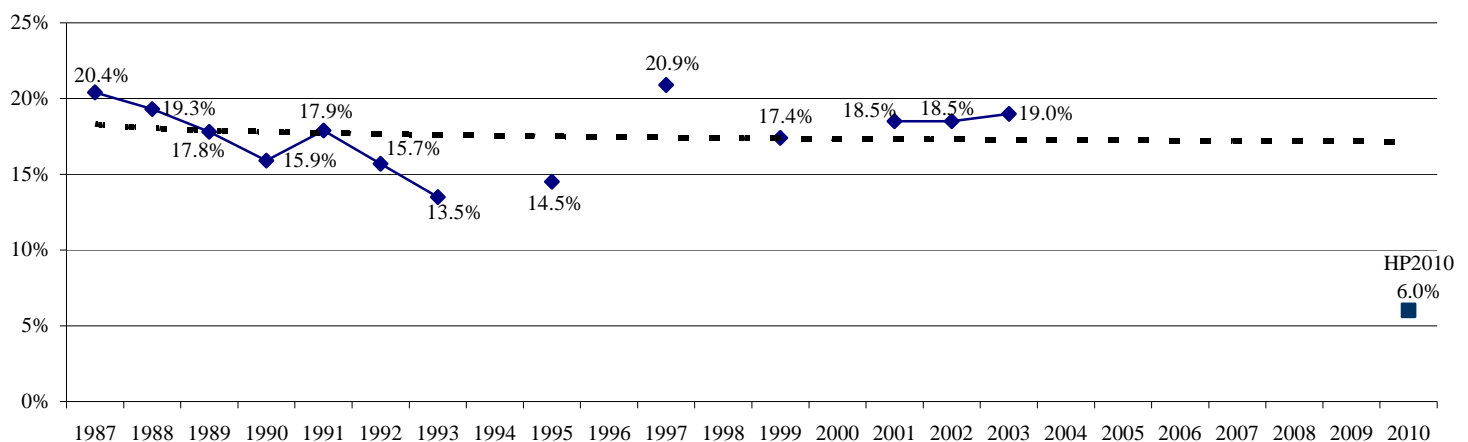
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults engaging in binge drinking to 6 percent.

Trend Analysis

From 1987 to 1993, the percent of respondents who engaged in binge drinking was on a decline. However, in the recent years the percent of respondents who are binge drinking has been increasing. South Dakota has yet to meet the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 6 percent.

Figure 22
Percent of Respondents Who Engage in Binge Drinking,
1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003

Demographics

- Gender** Males exhibit a substantially larger percentage of binge drinkers than females. This difference is evident throughout virtually every demographic category between the two as well.
- Age** Binge drinking decreases as age increases with the most notable decreases beginning with the 35-44 age group and continuing with the 45-54, 55-64, and 65-74 age groups.
- Race** American Indians show a much higher prevalence of binge drinking than whites. This difference is more evident in females than males.
- Region** There are no appreciable differences among the five geographic regions.

Household Income	Binge drinking does not seem to change substantially as household income changes.
Education	Education levels do not seem to have a considerable impact on binge drinking.
Employment Status	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, and unemployed demonstrate a much higher prevalence of binge drinking than homemakers and those who are retired.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or never married demonstrate a much higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who are married.

Table 27
Respondents Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,233	19.0	(17.6-20.4)	2,178	28.3	(26.0-30.7)	3,055	10.1	(8.8-11.6)
Age									
18-24	357	35.4	(30.0-41.3)	169	47.1	(38.5-55.9)	188	22.8	(16.8-30.1)
25-34	657	32.9	(28.9-37.3)	271	47.4	(40.8-54.1)	386	18.0	(14.1-22.7)
35-44	982	22.5	(19.6-25.6)	434	32.9	(28.1-38.1)	548	11.8	(9.3-15.0)
45-54	1,016	16.3	(13.9-19.0)	459	22.9	(18.9-27.4)	557	9.6	(7.3-12.5)
55-64	797	8.7	(6.8-11.2)	333	15.6	(11.9-20.2)	464	2.0	(1.1-3.7)
65-74	684	2.4	(1.4-4.0)	270	3.9	(2.2-7.0)	414	1.0	(0.3-3.0)
75+	707	0.7	(0.3-1.7)	233	1.3	(0.4-4.0)	474	0.3	(0.1-1.2)
Race									
White	4,776	18.5	(17.1-20.0)	2,004	27.9	(25.5-30.4)	2,772	9.4	(8.1-10.9)
American Indian	279	28.9	(22.2-36.6)	101	41.4	(29.5-54.5)	178	19.6	(13.4-27.7)
Region									
Southeast	1,284	19.9	(17.3-22.8)	540	30.3	(25.9-35.1)	744	9.4	(7.1-12.3)
Northeast	1,448	20.1	(17.6-22.8)	588	28.9	(24.7-33.5)	860	12.2	(9.6-15.3)
Central	670	16.9	(13.6-20.7)	277	24.4	(18.9-30.9)	393	10.2	(7.0-14.6)
West	1,440	16.7	(14.4-19.3)	619	25.4	(21.4-29.8)	821	8.0	(6.0-10.6)
American Indian Counties	391	23.5	(18.2-29.7)	154	34.2	(25.2-44.5)	237	14.2	(9.3-21.1)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	578	18.9	(14.5-24.2)	191	27.0	(18.8-37.1)	387	13.3	(9.2-18.9)
\$15,000-\$19,999	456	19.8	(15.3-25.3)	154	30.5	(21.8-40.8)	302	12.6	(8.6-18.1)
\$20,000-\$24,999	594	19.4	(15.4-24.2)	256	29.6	(22.8-37.4)	338	8.4	(5.5-12.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	836	17.0	(14.1-20.5)	352	23.2	(18.1-29.1)	484	11.6	(8.5-15.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	923	20.7	(17.7-24.1)	417	29.5	(24.6-34.9)	506	11.3	(8.2-15.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	750	22.5	(19.0-26.6)	352	32.1	(26.6-38.2)	398	11.4	(7.9-16.1)
\$75,000+	567	21.3	(17.5-25.7)	316	30.3	(24.7-36.5)	251	7.2	(4.1-12.2)
Education									
Less than High School	549	16.9	(13.0-21.8)	254	24.2	(17.9-31.9)	295	8.7	(5.2-14.1)
High School or G.E.D.	1,755	18.8	(16.5-21.4)	759	28.7	(24.9-32.9)	996	8.7	(6.7-11.1)
Some Post-High School	1,521	21.2	(18.6-24.1)	568	31.6	(27.0-36.7)	953	12.7	(10.2-15.8)
College Graduate	1,389	17.6	(15.2-20.3)	590	26.1	(22.1-30.6)	799	9.3	(7.0-12.3)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,751	24.5	(22.5-26.6)	1,147	35.3	(32.0-38.7)	1,604	13.8	(11.8-16.0)
Self-employed	651	20.6	(17.1-24.6)	438	24.6	(20.1-29.7)	213	10.4	(6.4-16.4)
Unemployed	110	30.4	(20.1-43.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	4.9	(2.7-8.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,243	2.7	(1.9-4.0)	450	5.4	(3.5-8.2)	793	0.7	(0.3-1.7)
Unable to Work	121	12.0	(6.3-21.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,109	16.3	(14.7-17.9)	1,384	24.5	(21.9-27.2)	1,725	8.0	(6.6-9.6)
Divorced/Separated	691	23.1	(19.6-27.0)	272	30.1	(24.3-36.6)	419	18.0	(13.9-23.0)
Widowed	718	2.1	(1.2-3.5)	120	5.9	(2.7-12.6)	598	1.3	(0.6-2.6)
Never Married	710	35.0	(30.4-39.9)	401	42.2	(35.8-48.9)	309	23.5	(17.9-30.3)

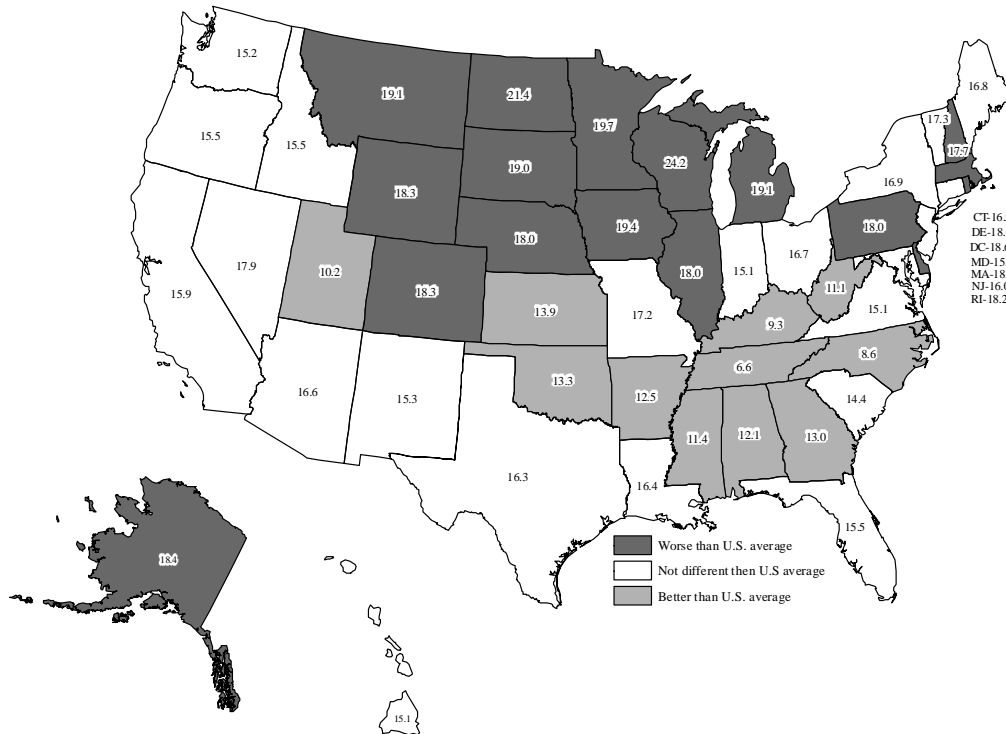
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who binge drink is 15.8 percent. South Dakota was significantly worse than the United States. Tennessee had the lowest percent of respondents who binge drink with 6.6 percent, while Wisconsin had the highest percent of respondents who binge drink with 24.2 percent.

Figure 23
Nationally, Respondents Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who engage in binge drinking for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 21.7 percent of respondents who stated they consume less than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day binge drink, while 7.7 percent of respondents who stated they consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day binge drink.

Table 28			
Binge Drinking for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Binge Drinkers	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	793	8.9	6.5-11.9
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,430	20.5	19.0-22.1
Obese	1,211	18.9	16.3-21.8
Overweight	3,114	20.2	18.5-22.1
Not Overweight	1,907	18.0	15.8-20.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,270	15.7	13.3-18.5
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,961	19.9	18.3-21.6
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,831	17.7	16.0-19.6
Moderate Physical Activity	2,244	20.5	18.4-22.8

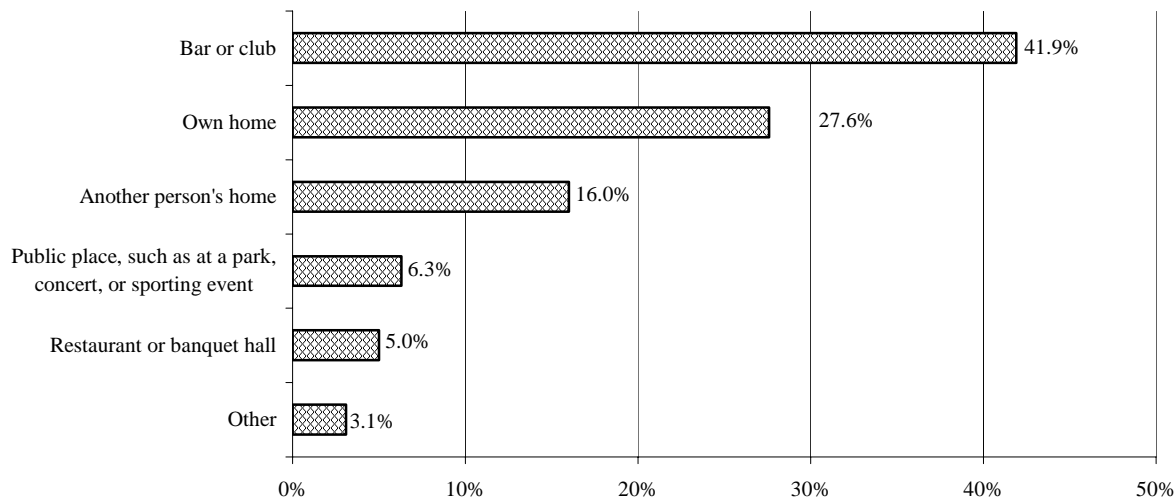
Table 28 (continued)
Binge Drinking for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Binge Drinkers	95% CI
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,176	16.9	15.5-18.4
Vigorous Physical Activity	977	26.1	22.7-29.8
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,415	19.8	17.2-22.7
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,811	18.7	17.1-20.4
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,171	21.7	20.1-23.4
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,062	7.7	5.8-10.1
Current Smoker	1,130	35.4	31.9-39.1
Former Smoker	1,442	14.4	12.3-16.9
Never Smoked	2,654	14.0	12.3-15.9
Smokeless Tobacco Use	284	51.0	44.0-57.9
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,863	16.5	15.2-17.9
Heavy Drinker	193	90.1	85.4-93.4
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,029	15.6	14.3-17.0
Hypertension	1,557	12.3	10.3-14.6
No Hypertension	3,670	21.2	19.5-23.0
High Blood Cholesterol	1,391	12.9	10.8-15.3
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,689	15.8	14.1-17.6
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	493	5.8	3.8-8.8
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,691	4.4	3.4-5.6
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	7.4	4.6-11.7
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,909	12.7	10.9-14.7
No Health Insurance (18-64)	365	30.8	24.9-37.3
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,364	22.4	20.7-24.2
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,362	22.9	20.9-25.1
Private Plan (18-64)	508	21.2	17.0-26.0
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	117	14.4	8.5-23.2
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	17.6	11.1-26.6
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	32.5	23.0-43.7
No Flu Shot (65+)	323	0.6	0.2-2.3
Flu Shot (65+)	1,067	1.7	1.0-2.7
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	495	1.9	0.9-3.7
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	872	1.3	0.7-2.3
Diabetes	453	8.4	5.6-12.3
No Diabetes	4,778	19.8	18.4-21.4
Current Asthma	368	15.1	11.2-20.2
Former Asthma	143	27.8	19.0-38.7
Never Had Asthma	4,706	19.0	17.6-20.5
Arthritis	1,772	12.7	10.7-15.0
No Arthritis	3,423	21.6	19.9-23.4
Arthritis - Activities Limited	832	12.6	9.8-16.1
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,355	20.1	18.6-21.7
Disability - Activities Limited	1,123	12.5	10.1-15.3
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,074	20.6	19.0-22.3
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	370	9.3	5.6-15.1
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,831	19.6	18.2-21.1
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	6.7	3.8-11.7
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,038	8.7	7.6-9.9
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,994	26.1	23.8-28.6
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,219	13.4	11.9-15.1
Military Veteran	854	16.9	14.1-20.2
Not a Military Veteran	4,333	19.5	17.9-21.1

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

During the respondents most recent binge drinking occasion, the majority, 87.8 percent, drank beer, while 35.3 percent drank liquor, and 10.1 percent drank wine. Figure 24 below, displays where respondents drank on the most recent binge drinking occasion. Bar or club was the most pronounced place with 41.9 percent of respondents stating that is where they drank.

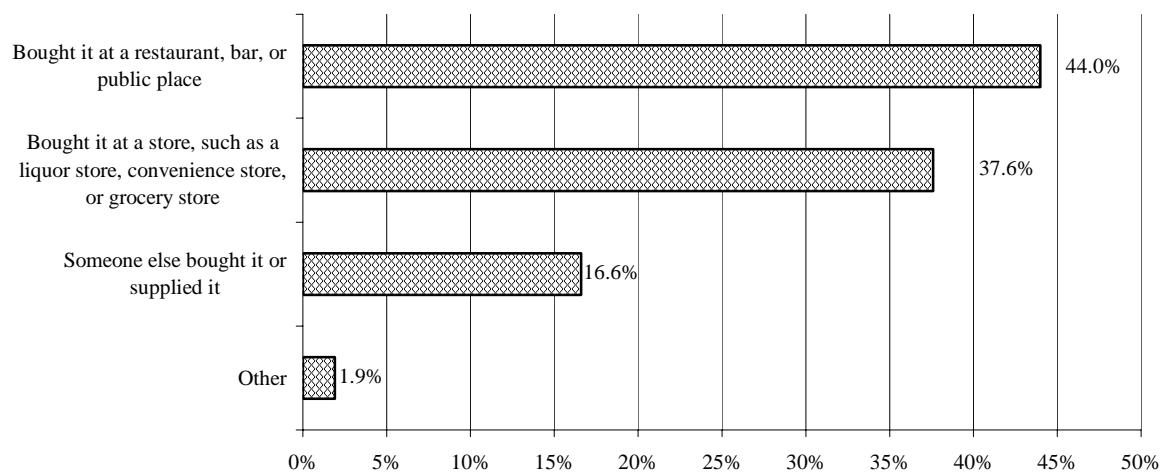
Figure 24
Where Most of the Drinking Occurred During the Most Recent Binge Drinking Occasion, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Figure 25, below, displays how the alcohol was obtained for most recent binge drinking occasion. Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or public place was most pronounced place with 44 percent of respondents stating that is where they bought their alcohol.

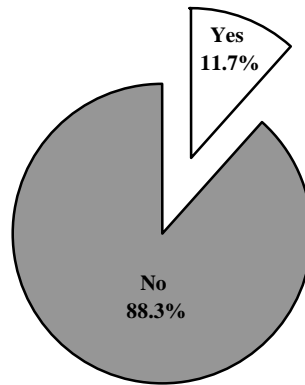
Figure 25
How Most of the Alcohol was Obtained for Most Recent Binge Drinking Occasion, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

The majority of respondents who binge drank stated they did not drive a vehicle within a couple hours. However, 11.7 percent of respondents stated they did drive a vehicle within a couple of hours as illustrated below in Figure 26.

Figure 26
Respondents Who Drove a Motor Vehicle During or Within a
Couple Hours After the Most Recent Binge Drinking Occasion,
2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health , 2003

HEAVY DRINKING

Definition: Male respondents who report having more than 2 drinks per day, or female respondents who report having more than 1 drink per day.

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking

- South Dakota 4.5%
- All participants nationwide 5.6%

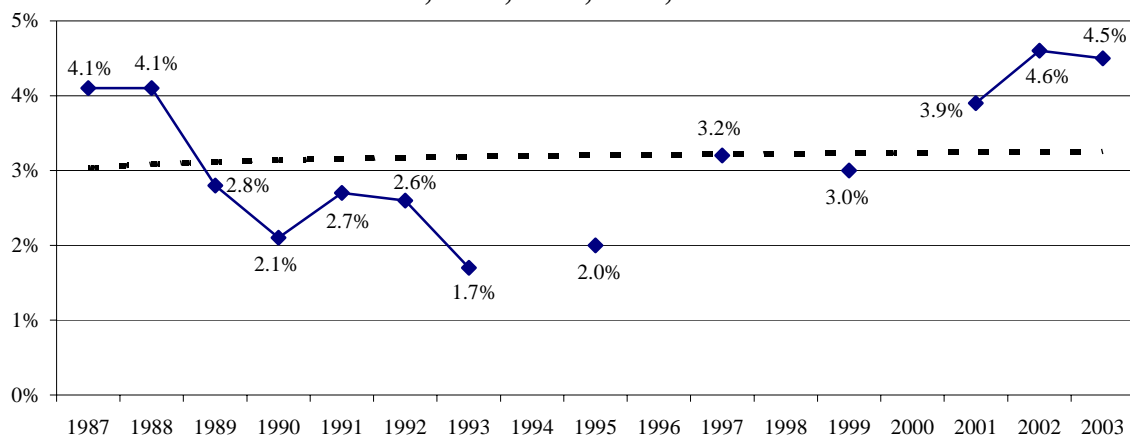
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for heavy drinking.

Trend Analysis

From 1987 to 1993, the percent of respondents who engaged in heavy drinking was on a decline. However, since 1993 the percent of respondents has been increasing reaching a high in 2002 with 4.6 percent before decreasing slightly to 4.5 percent in 2003.

Figure 27
Percent of Respondents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking,
1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003

Demographics

- Gender** Males demonstrate a considerably larger percentage of heavy drinkers than females. This difference is most evident for whites and in the southeast region.
- Age** Heavy drinking generally decreases as age increases with the largest prevalence of heavy drinking in the 18-24 age group.
- Race** American Indians exhibit a much higher prevalence of heavy drinking than whites.
- Region** The American Indian counties region shows a substantially higher prevalence of heavy drinking than the west region with the other three regions not significantly different than those two.

Household Income	Heavy drinking does not seem to change appreciably as household income changes.
Education	Heavy drinking does not seem to change significantly as education levels change.
Employment Status	Those who are employed for wages or unable to work demonstrate a much higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who are retired.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or never married show a much higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who are married.

Table 29
Respondents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,231	4.5	(3.8-5.4)	2,181	5.9	(4.7-7.3)	3,050	3.2	(2.5-4.1)
Age									
18-24	359	9.1	(6.2-13.2)	170	11.7	(7.2-18.4)	189	6.2	(3.3-11.5)
25-34	655	6.3	(4.4-8.9)	271	8.0	(4.9-12.7)	384	4.5	(2.8-7.1)
35-44	978	4.4	(3.1-6.3)	432	4.8	(2.8-8.2)	546	4.0	(2.5-6.2)
45-54	1,020	4.0	(2.9-5.6)	463	5.3	(3.5-8.0)	557	2.6	(1.6-4.5)
55-64	797	3.2	(2.1-4.9)	334	4.4	(2.5-7.5)	463	2.0	(1.0-4.0)
65-74	683	1.7	(0.9-3.2)	269	1.8	(0.8-4.2)	414	1.6	(0.6-4.1)
75+	705	0.7	(0.3-1.6)	233	1.1	(0.3-3.4)	472	0.4	(0.1-1.4)
Race									
White	4,774	4.0	(3.4-4.8)	2,007	5.2	(4.1-6.5)	2,767	2.9	(2.2-3.8)
American Indian	279	13.6	(8.6-20.9)	101	18.4	(9.3-33.1)	178	10.1	(5.8-17.0)
Region									
Southeast	1,283	4.7	(3.4-6.5)	541	7.1	(4.8-10.3)	742	2.4	(1.3-4.2)
Northeast	1,448	4.4	(3.3-6.0)	588	5.3	(3.5-7.9)	860	3.7	(2.4-5.6)
Central	669	4.0	(2.4-6.8)	277	4.8	(2.2-10.4)	392	3.3	(1.7-6.3)
West	1,438	3.7	(2.7-5.1)	620	3.8	(2.5-5.8)	818	3.6	(2.2-5.7)
American Indian Counties	393	9.0	(5.4-14.8)	155	13.2	(6.8-24.3)	238	5.4	(2.6-10.9)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	578	5.8	(3.4-9.7)	191	9.3	(4.4-18.4)	387	3.4	(1.7-6.5)
\$15,000-\$19,999	453	4.8	(2.9-7.9)	155	4.1	(1.7-9.5)	298	5.3	(2.8-9.7)
\$20,000-\$24,999	594	8.4	(5.6-12.5)	257	12.5	(7.7-19.7)	337	3.9	(2.2-7.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	836	5.1	(3.5-7.3)	352	5.3	(3.0-9.2)	484	4.9	(2.9-8.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	924	3.8	(2.6-5.6)	418	5.4	(3.4-8.2)	506	2.2	(1.0-4.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	751	4.1	(2.6-6.3)	354	4.6	(2.7-7.8)	397	3.4	(1.5-7.5)
\$75,000+	567	2.8	(1.8-4.6)	315	3.2	(1.7-5.7)	252	2.4	(1.1-5.0)
Education									
Less than High School	549	5.7	(3.4-9.2)	254	6.4	(3.1-12.6)	295	4.9	(2.6-9.1)
High School or G.E.D.	1,753	4.9	(3.7-6.5)	761	7.8	(5.6-10.7)	992	1.9	(1.1-3.3)
Some Post-High School	1,520	4.3	(3.1-6.0)	568	5.0	(3.1-8.2)	952	3.8	(2.4-5.8)
College Graduate	1,390	3.9	(2.9-5.2)	591	4.0	(2.6-6.2)	799	3.7	(2.5-5.5)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,747	5.7	(4.7-7.0)	1,147	7.5	(5.8-9.7)	1,600	4.0	(2.9-5.4)
Self-employed	655	3.4	(2.0-5.6)	441	3.6	(2.0-6.6)	214	2.6	(1.0-7.0)
Unemployed	110	4.1	(1.6-9.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	2.2	(1.0-4.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,241	1.4	(0.9-2.3)	450	1.6	(0.8-3.2)	791	1.3	(0.7-2.6)
Unable to Work	121	8.3	(3.9-16.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,110	3.2	(2.6-4.0)	1,385	4.1	(3.0-5.5)	1,725	2.3	(1.7-3.3)
Divorced/Separated	688	8.1	(5.9-11.0)	272	10.2	(6.5-15.5)	416	6.6	(4.2-10.2)
Widowed	717	1.5	(0.8-2.6)	120	3.0	(1.0-8.4)	597	1.1	(0.6-2.3)
Never Married	711	9.2	(6.5-12.7)	403	10.4	(6.8-15.5)	308	7.2	(4.1-12.4)

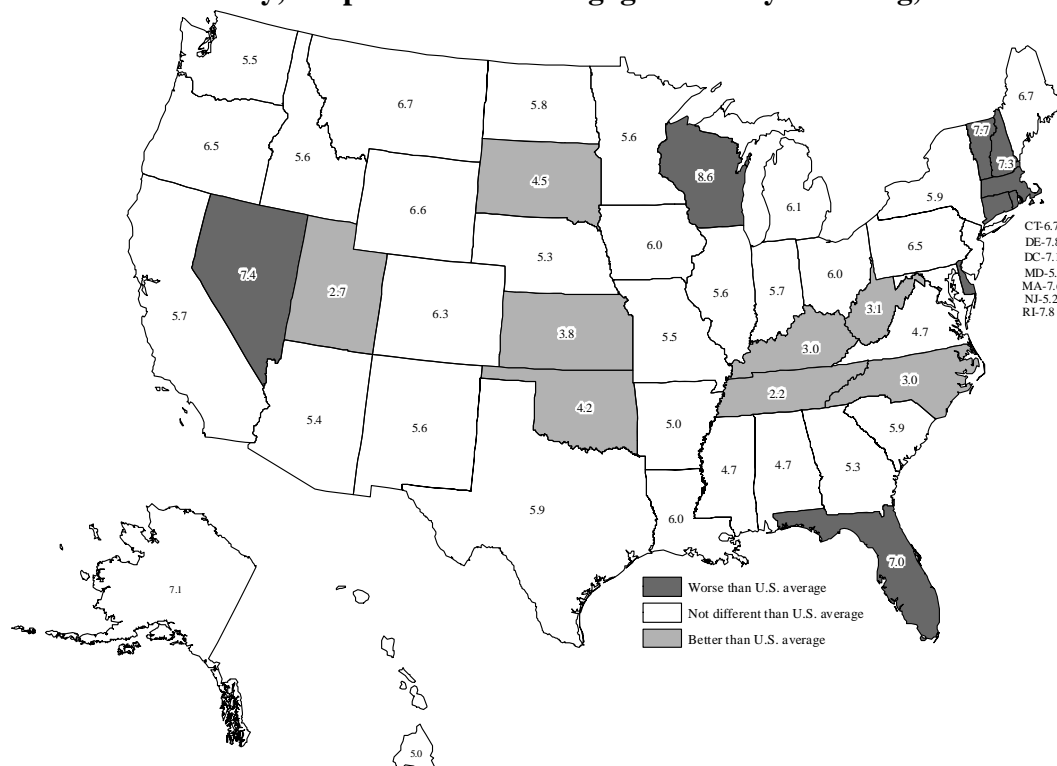
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who engage in heavy drinking is 5.6 percent. South Dakota was significantly better than the United States. Tennessee had the lowest percent of respondents who engage in heavy drinking with 2.2 percent, while Wisconsin had the highest percent of respondents who engage in heavy drinking with 8.6 percent.

Figure 28
Nationally, Respondents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who engage in heavy drinking for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 12.8 percent of respondents who stated they use smokeless tobacco are heavy drinkers, while 3.9 percent of respondents who stated they do not use smokeless tobacco are heavy drinkers.

Table 30			
Heavy Drinking for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Heavy Drinkers	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	795	3.2	2.0-5.0%
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,426	4.7	4.0-5.7%
Obese	1,215	4.8	3.6-6.4%
Overweight	3,114	4.5	3.6-5.5%
Not Overweight	1,905	4.8	3.6-6.4%
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,270	4.6	3.4-6.2%
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,959	4.5	3.7-5.5%
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,831	4.1	3.2-5.1
Moderate Physical Activity	2,243	4.8	3.7-6.2

Table 30 (continued)
Heavy Drinking for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Heavy Drinkers	95% CI
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,173	4.0	3.3-4.9
Vigorous Physical Activity	977	5.9	4.1-8.4
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,416	5.8	4.4-7.5
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,808	4.1	3.3-5.0
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,174	5.3	4.4-6.3
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,057	1.4	0.8-2.3
Current Smoker	1,129	10.6	8.4-13.3
Former Smoker	1,443	3.6	2.6-5.1
Never Smoked	2,652	2.4	1.7-3.2
Smokeless Tobacco Use	284	12.8	7.8-20.1
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,861	3.9	3.3-4.7
Binge Drinker	789	21.2	17.9-25.0
Not a Binge Drinker	4,433	0.5	0.4-0.8
Hypertension	1,556	3.6	2.6-4.8
No Hypertension	3,669	4.8	4.0-5.9
High Blood Cholesterol	1,387	2.6	1.8-3.8
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,691	4.0	3.2-5.0
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	492	2.5	1.4-4.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,689	2.0	1.4-2.9
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	317	3.1	1.5-6.3
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,906	3.6	2.7-4.9
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	7.9	4.7-13.1
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,364	5.0	4.1-6.0
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,360	4.8	3.8-6.0
Private Plan (18-64)	510	4.0	2.5-6.5
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	117	3.8	1.5-9.3
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	130	3.8	1.5-9.2
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	17.0	9.6-28.4
No Flu Shot (65+)	323	1.1	0.4-2.7
Flu Shot (65+)	1,064	1.2	0.7-2.1
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	495	1.2	0.5-2.8
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	869	1.1	0.6-2.1
Diabetes	452	1.8	0.7-4.4
No Diabetes	4,777	4.7	4.0-5.6
Current Asthma	367	3.4	1.9-6.1
Former Asthma	143	6.8	3.0-14.8
Never Had Asthma	4,706	4.6	3.8-5.4
Arthritis	1,772	2.9	2.1-4.1
No Arthritis	3,421	5.2	4.3-6.3
Arthritis - Activities Limited	831	4.8	3.0-7.6
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,354	4.5	3.7-5.4
Disability - Activities Limited	1,122	4.1	2.7-6.1
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,073	4.6	3.8-5.6
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	369	5.1	2.4-10.4
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,830	4.5	3.8-5.3
Injured in a Fall (45+)	176	1.0	0.2-4.4
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,041	2.8	2.2-3.6
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,996	5.1	4.0-6.4
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,215	4.1	3.3-5.2
Military Veteran	854	4.8	3.3-6.9
Not a Military Veteran	4,331	4.5	3.7-5.4

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Hypertension and Cholesterol

HYPERTENSION

Definition: Respondents who report they have been told by a health professional their blood pressure is high.

Prevalence of Hypertension

- South Dakota 24.8%
- All participants nationwide 25.8%

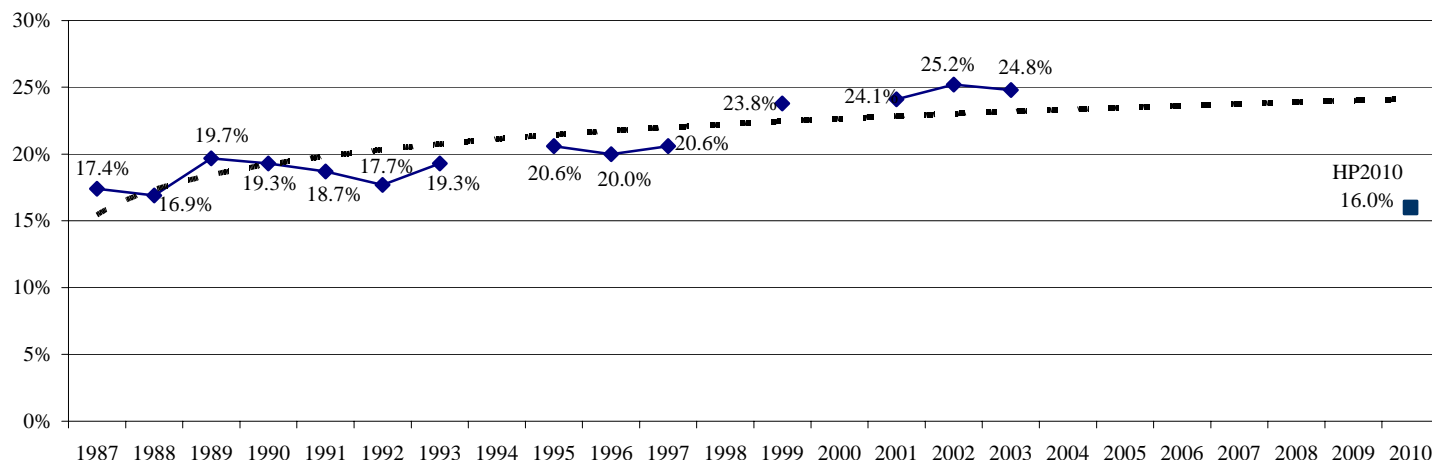
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults with hypertension to 16 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of respondents who have hypertension has been increasing since the question was first asked in 1987. South Dakota has not met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 16 percent.

Figure 29
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension,
1987-1993, 1995-1997, 1999, and 2001-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1993, 1995-1997, 1999, and 2001-2003

Demographics

Gender

There is no appreciable difference in hypertension between males and females overall. However, there are a few selected demographics that do demonstrate some gender differences. Males show a much higher prevalence of hypertension in the 25-34 year old age group, household income group of \$75,000 and over, college graduates, and those who are married.

Age	Hypertension increases as age increases with the most pronounced increases beginning with the 35-44 age group and occurring all the way through the 65-74 age group. However, unlike females who show their first large increase with the 35-44 age group, males do not show a large increase until they reach the 45-54 age group.
Race	There are no substantial racial differences in hypertension.
Region	There are no considerable differences among the five geographic regions.
Household Income	Hypertension generally decreases as household income increases. This is due mostly to the patterns of females because males do not demonstrate the same trend in hypertension as household income increases.
Education	Hypertension decreases as education levels increase with females showing large drops in hypertension as various education levels are attained. However, males do not show as distinct an association between the two.
Employment Status	Those who are retired and unable to work demonstrate the highest rates of hypertension, but it is interesting to note that those who are self-employed show a significantly higher prevalence of hypertension than those who are employed for wages.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed demonstrate the largest prevalence of hypertension, while those who have never been married show the smallest prevalence.

Table 31
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,255	24.8	(23.5-26.1)	2,194	24.7	(22.7-26.7)	3,061	24.9	(23.2-26.6)
Age									
18-24	359	4.1	(2.3-7.3)	170	3.9	(1.7-8.7)	189	4.3	(1.9-9.6)
25-34	659	8.2	(6.1-11.1)	272	11.6	(7.9-16.7)	387	4.8	(3.1-7.4)
35-44	982	13.8	(11.6-16.4)	435	15.8	(12.4-19.9)	547	11.9	(9.2-15.2)
45-54	1,025	25.6	(22.7-28.7)	467	28.7	(24.3-33.5)	558	22.3	(18.9-26.3)
55-64	798	40.4	(36.7-44.2)	334	42.8	(37.2-48.7)	464	38.0	(33.2-42.9)
65-74	689	49.6	(45.4-53.8)	272	44.5	(38.1-51.0)	417	54.1	(48.8-59.3)
75+	709	56.7	(52.7-60.7)	234	54.7	(47.7-61.6)	475	57.9	(53.0-62.7)
Race									
White	4,795	24.9	(23.6-26.3)	2,017	24.9	(22.9-27.0)	2,778	25.0	(23.3-26.8)
American Indian	281	25.1	(19.7-31.4)	103	25.6	(17.1-36.4)	178	24.8	(18.3-32.6)
Region									
Southeast	1,288	22.9	(20.6-25.5)	544	22.3	(18.9-26.2)	744	23.6	(20.5-27.0)
Northeast	1,457	25.9	(23.6-28.4)	594	26.4	(22.7-30.3)	863	25.6	(22.7-28.7)
Central	672	24.5	(21.2-28.0)	278	23.9	(19.1-29.5)	394	25.0	(20.8-29.6)
West	1,444	26.0	(23.6-28.6)	621	26.4	(22.8-30.4)	823	25.7	(22.6-28.9)
American Indian Counties	394	27.3	(22.6-32.5)	157	28.0	(20.9-36.5)	237	26.6	(20.8-33.5)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	582	30.7	(26.6-35.2)	193	24.7	(18.7-31.8)	389	35.0	(29.7-40.7)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	31.1	(26.5-36.1)	155	27.6	(20.4-36.2)	302	33.5	(27.7-39.7)
\$20,000-\$24,999	597	29.1	(25.1-33.5)	257	26.6	(21.0-33.1)	340	31.9	(26.5-37.7)
\$25,000-\$34,999	840	25.6	(22.4-29.1)	354	30.1	(24.7-36.0)	486	21.5	(18.0-25.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	927	22.6	(19.8-25.5)	420	21.8	(17.9-26.2)	507	23.4	(19.7-27.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	752	19.5	(16.6-22.8)	355	22.8	(18.5-27.9)	397	15.7	(12.3-19.7)
\$75,000+	568	19.8	(16.5-23.6)	316	25.3	(20.5-30.8)	252	11.1	(7.8-15.7)

Table 31 (continued)
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Education									
Less than High School	554	35.0	(30.5-39.8)	257	30.8	(24.8-37.6)	297	39.8	(33.3-46.7)
High School or G.E.D.	1,762	26.3	(24.1-28.6)	765	24.1	(21.0-27.6)	997	28.5	(25.5-31.7)
Some Post-High School	1,525	22.6	(20.3-25.0)	570	23.0	(19.4-27.1)	955	22.2	(19.5-25.1)
College Graduate	1,396	21.3	(19.1-23.8)	595	24.6	(21.1-28.6)	801	18.1	(15.5-21.0)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,757	17.0	(15.5-18.6)	1,150	18.0	(15.7-20.6)	1,607	16.0	(14.2-17.9)
Self-employed	659	22.2	(18.9-25.9)	445	23.5	(19.5-28.1)	214	18.6	(13.7-24.8)
Unemployed	112	18.3	(10.6-29.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	252	22.8	(17.7-28.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,249	54.6	(51.6-57.7)	453	52.9	(47.9-57.9)	796	56.0	(52.1-59.7)
Unable to Work	123	42.1	(32.2-52.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,121	24.6	(23.0-26.3)	1,394	27.1	(24.7-29.6)	1,727	22.1	(20.1-24.2)
Divorced/Separated	693	26.5	(23.1-30.2)	274	30.5	(25.0-36.6)	419	23.6	(19.5-28.4)
Widowed	720	53.1	(49.1-57.1)	120	49.8	(39.8-59.8)	600	53.8	(49.4-58.1)
Never Married	716	11.8	(9.3-14.8)	405	12.3	(9.1-16.4)	311	11.0	(7.4-15.9)

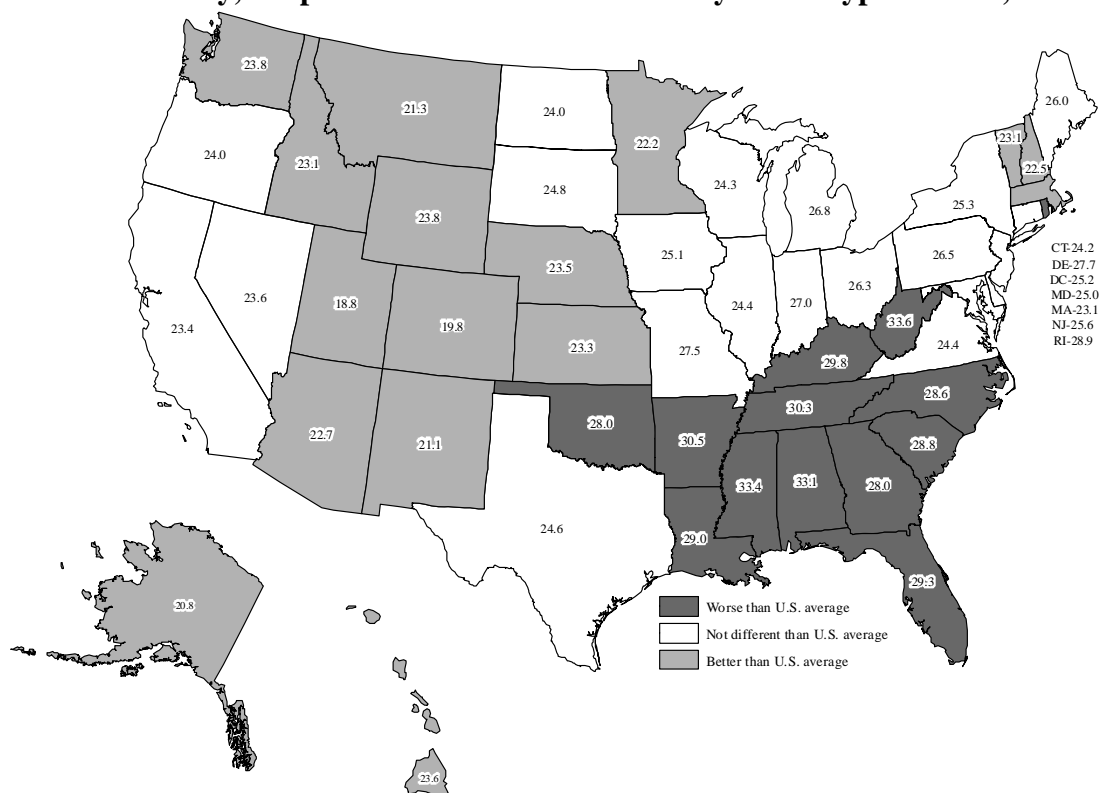
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who were told they have hypertension is 25.8 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Utah had the lowest percent of respondents who have hypertension with 18.8 percent, while West Virginia had the highest percent of 33.6 percent.

Figure 30
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who have hypertension for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 18.6 percent of respondents who stated they are not doing anything to control weight have hypertension, while 27.2 percent of respondents who stated they are trying to lose or maintain weight have hypertension.

Table 32 Hypertension for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Hypertension	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	797	48.5	44.5-52.6
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,448	21.2	19.9-22.5
Obese	1,220	38.9	35.9-42.1
Overweight	3,129	31.7	29.9-33.6
Not Overweight	1,915	13.7	12.2-15.4
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,276	32.2	29.3-35.2
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,977	22.7	21.3-24.2
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,840	27.9	26.1-29.8
Moderate Physical Activity	2,253	21.0	19.2-22.9
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,195	27.7	26.2-29.2
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	14.4	12.2-16.9
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,425	18.6	16.6-20.8
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,821	27.2	25.7-28.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,190	23.2	21.8-24.6
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,065	31.6	28.6-34.8
Current Smoker	1,139	18.3	15.9-21.0
Former Smoker	1,449	34.0	31.3-36.7
Never Smoked	2,661	23.1	21.4-24.9
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	17.4	13.3-22.3
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,879	25.3	23.9-26.6
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,015	21.3	19.7-22.9
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,227	30.3	28.1-32.5
Binge Drinker	794	16.0	13.4-19.1
Not a Binge Drinker	4,433	26.9	25.4-28.3
Heavy Drinker	196	19.5	14.3-26.1
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,029	25.0	23.7-26.4
High Blood Cholesterol	1,393	45.9	43.0-48.9
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,707	24.0	22.2-25.8
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	495	30.9	26.5-35.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,692	37.2	34.7-39.8
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	22.0	17.4-27.4
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,911	19.6	17.8-21.5
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	13.5	10.2-17.6
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,377	18.2	16.8-19.7
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,367	16.6	15.1-18.3
Private Plan (18-64)	511	17.5	14.1-21.5
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	23.3	14.6-35.0
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	34.8	26.4-44.2
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	20.8	14.3-29.3
No Flu Shot (65+)	325	35.9	30.4-41.8
Flu Shot (65+)	1,072	58.4	55.1-61.6

Table 32 (continued) Hypertension for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Hypertension	95% CI
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	500	45.9	41.1-50.8
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	873	57.5	53.8-61.2
Diabetes	452	63.6	58.4-68.6
No Diabetes	4,802	21.8	20.5-23.1
Current Asthma	369	28.6	23.6-34.2
Former Asthma	143	19.9	13.9-27.7
Never Had Asthma	4,728	24.6	23.3-26.0
Arthritis	1,778	43.0	40.4-45.7
No Arthritis	3,440	17.3	16.0-18.7
Arthritis - Activities Limited	836	45.9	42.1-49.9
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,373	21.4	20.1-22.7
Disability - Activities Limited	1,125	41.8	38.4-45.3
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,094	20.7	19.4-22.1
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	371	49.3	43.2-55.4
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,852	23.2	22.0-24.6
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	45.0	37.2-53.1
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,056	39.7	37.8-41.7
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,001	15.8	14.2-17.7
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,234	31.9	30.1-33.8
Military Veteran	860	36.3	32.8-40.0
Not a Military Veteran	4,350	22.5	21.1-23.9

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

HIGH BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

Definition: Respondents who report they have had their blood cholesterol checked and were told it was high by a health professional.

Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol

- South Dakota 31.2%
- All participants nationwide 33.6%

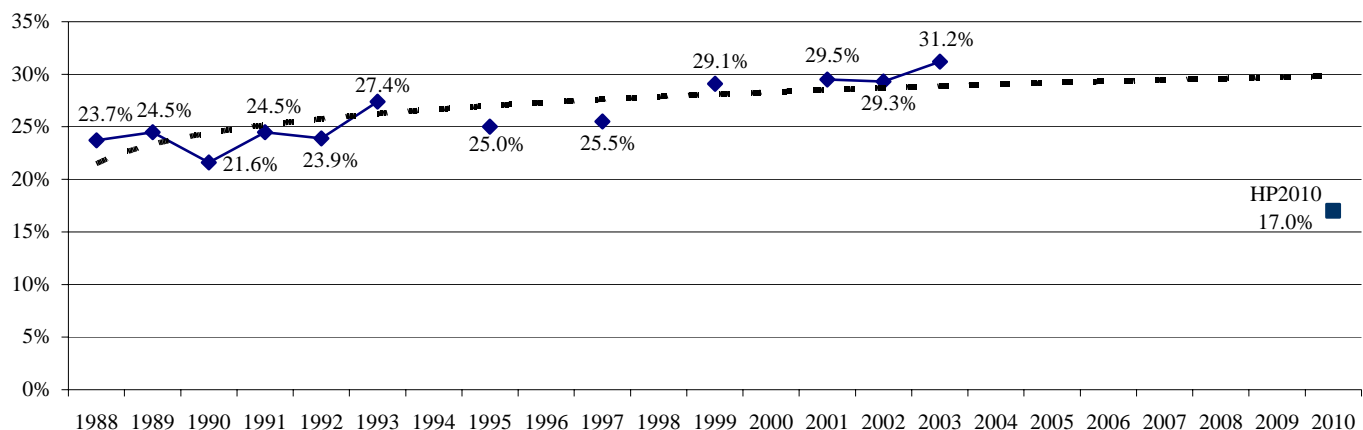
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Reduce the proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol levels to 17 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of respondents who have high blood cholesterol has been increasing since the question was first asked in 1987. South Dakota has not met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 17 percent.

Figure 31
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol,
1988-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1988-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2003

Demographics

- Gender** There is no appreciable difference in the prevalence of high blood cholesterol between males and females overall.
- Age** High blood cholesterol generally increases as age increases with the most pronounced increases beginning with the 35-44 age group and occurring through the 55-64 age group. However, unlike females who show their first large increase with the 35-44 age group, males do not show a large increase until they reach the 45-54 age group.
- Race** Whites demonstrate a substantially higher prevalence of high blood cholesterol than American Indians.
- Region** There are no considerable differences among the five geographic regions.

Household Income	There does not seem to be any strong association between household income and high blood cholesterol.
Education	High blood cholesterol generally decreases as education levels increase. This association seems to hold true for females more so than males.
Employment Status	Those who are self-employed or retired demonstrate a much higher rate of high blood cholesterol than those who are employed for wages.
Marital Status	Those who have never been married show the smallest prevalence of high blood cholesterol.

Table 33
Respondents Who Were Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	4,105	31.2	(29.6-32.8)	1,650	31.9	(29.4-34.4)	2,455	30.5	(28.5-32.5)
Age									
18-24	101	7.9	(3.8-15.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	363	13.1	(9.7-17.4)	150	15.2	(10.0-22.5)	213	10.8	(7.0-16.2)
35-44	710	21.4	(18.2-24.9)	295	22.5	(17.7-28.2)	415	20.4	(16.5-25.0)
45-54	889	31.8	(28.5-35.4)	394	34.9	(29.9-40.3)	495	28.8	(24.5-33.5)
55-64	732	42.8	(38.9-46.8)	302	45.6	(39.6-51.7)	430	40.1	(35.1-45.2)
65-74	640	47.9	(43.6-52.3)	249	46.7	(40.0-53.6)	391	49.0	(43.5-54.4)
75+	643	41.7	(37.5-46.0)	209	37.7	(30.7-45.2)	434	44.1	(39.0-49.3)
Race									
White	3,782	31.6	(30.0-33.3)	1,525	32.4	(29.9-35.1)	2,257	30.8	(28.8-33.0)
American Indian	194	20.3	(14.6-27.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Region									
Southeast	1,015	28.6	(25.7-31.6)	414	28.5	(24.2-33.3)	601	28.6	(24.9-32.7)
Northeast	1,126	33.2	(30.3-36.2)	446	33.3	(28.8-38.2)	680	33.0	(29.4-36.9)
Central	527	30.8	(26.7-35.1)	215	32.9	(26.6-39.9)	312	28.9	(24.0-34.4)
West	1,131	33.9	(30.9-37.1)	461	36.0	(31.2-41.0)	670	32.1	(28.5-36.0)
American Indian Counties	306	27.2	(22.1-33.0)	114	27.8	(19.8-37.5)	192	26.8	(20.6-34.0)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	428	36.7	(31.6-42.0)	136	34.7	(26.5-43.9)	292	37.8	(31.5-44.5)
\$15,000-\$19,999	336	39.3	(33.4-45.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$20,000-\$24,999	452	32.6	(28.0-37.6)	184	32.4	(25.4-40.4)	268	32.8	(27.0-39.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	642	28.2	(24.5-32.3)	275	30.6	(25.0-36.9)	367	25.9	(21.3-31.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	722	31.0	(27.5-34.8)	310	30.8	(25.5-36.7)	412	31.2	(26.6-36.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	617	28.7	(25.0-32.8)	275	32.4	(26.6-38.7)	342	25.0	(20.4-30.2)
\$75,000+	499	29.6	(25.4-34.2)	276	33.1	(27.3-39.5)	223	24.2	(18.8-30.7)
Education									
Less than High School	426	39.4	(34.3-44.8)	190	38.0	(30.6-46.0)	236	40.9	(33.9-48.2)
High School or G.E.D.	1,319	34.2	(31.4-37.1)	548	32.3	(28.1-36.7)	771	36.0	(32.3-39.9)
Some Post-High School	1,159	26.3	(23.6-29.2)	410	26.2	(21.8-31.1)	749	26.4	(23.0-30.0)
College Graduate	1,191	29.9	(27.0-32.8)	500	34.2	(29.7-39.0)	691	25.7	(22.4-29.4)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,035	25.1	(23.0-27.2)	811	26.7	(23.5-30.2)	1,224	23.5	(21.1-26.2)
Self-employed	506	33.0	(28.5-37.7)	333	34.8	(29.3-40.7)	173	28.7	(22.0-36.4)
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	195	26.7	(20.3-34.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,155	45.2	(42.1-48.4)	416	42.4	(37.3-47.6)	739	47.3	(43.4-51.3)
Unable to Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	2,539	31.4	(29.5-33.4)	1,135	33.2	(30.4-36.2)	1,404	29.6	(27.1-32.2)
Divorced/Separated	537	32.7	(28.4-37.2)	211	33.1	(26.4-40.5)	326	32.4	(27.1-38.1)
Widowed	646	40.0	(36.0-44.2)	105	36.5	(27.1-47.0)	541	40.7	(36.3-45.2)
Never Married	378	18.9	(14.9-23.7)	198	20.9	(15.1-28.1)	180	16.2	(11.5-22.4)

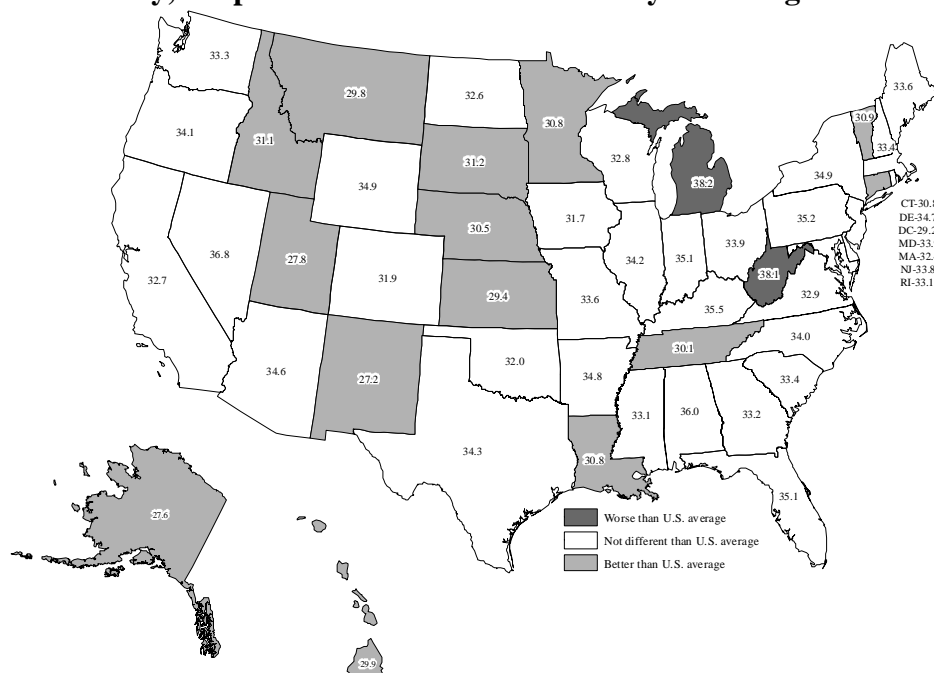
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who have high blood cholesterol is 33.6 percent. South Dakota was significantly better than the United States. New Mexico had the lowest percent of respondents who have high blood cholesterol with 27.2 percent, while Michigan had the highest percent of respondents who have high blood cholesterol with 38.2 percent.

Figure 32
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who have high blood cholesterol for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 46.4 percent of respondents who have hypertension have high blood cholesterol, while 24.3 percent of respondents who do not have hypertension have high blood cholesterol.

Table 34			
High Blood Cholesterol for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% High Blood Cholesterol	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	675	47.4	43.1-51.7
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	3,422	28.3	26.6-30.0
Obese	1,007	35.1	31.9-38.5
Overweight	2,550	36.2	34.1-38.3
Not Overweight	1,382	22.0	19.7-24.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	973	35.4	32.1-38.8
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,132	30.0	28.2-31.8
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,247	33.4	31.3-35.6
Moderate Physical Activity	1,738	28.3	26.0-30.7
No Vigorous Physical Activity	3,336	32.1	30.4-33.9
Vigorous Physical Activity	709	27.3	23.7-31.1

Table 34 (continued)
High Blood Cholesterol for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% High Blood Cholesterol	95% CI
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	993	23.9	21.0-26.9
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,106	33.7	31.8-35.6
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	3,179	30.3	28.6-32.1
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	926	34.1	30.7-37.6
Current Smoker	759	28.7	25.2-32.6
Former Smoker	1,221	37.7	34.7-40.8
Never Smoked	2,121	28.5	26.5-30.7
Smokeless Tobacco Use	178	26.9	20.2-34.8
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	3,869	31.4	29.8-33.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,308	30.2	28.2-32.4
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,785	32.5	30.2-35.0
Binge Drinker	506	27.1	22.9-31.7
Not a Binge Drinker	3,574	32.0	30.3-33.7
Heavy Drinker	127	23.0	16.1-31.8
Not a Heavy Drinker	3,951	31.4	29.8-33.1
Hypertension	1,421	46.4	43.5-49.4
No Hypertension	2,679	24.3	22.5-26.2
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	382	29.0	24.1-34.4
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,581	38.4	35.8-41.0
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	212	22.8	17.3-29.5
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,517	27.6	25.2-30.2
No Health Insurance (18-64)	197	20.9	15.4-27.8
Health Insurance (18-64)	2,556	27.2	25.3-29.2
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	1,827	26.1	24.0-28.4
Private Plan (18-64)	367	27.2	22.6-32.5
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	*	*	*
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	115	42.3	32.6-52.7
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	*	*	*
No Flu Shot (65+)	280	39.5	33.4-46.0
Flu Shot (65+)	1,002	45.9	42.5-49.3
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	436	40.2	35.2-45.4
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	829	46.5	42.8-50.3
Diabetes	429	53.4	48.0-58.7
No Diabetes	3,675	28.9	27.3-30.5
Current Asthma	306	33.1	27.4-39.3
Former Asthma	104	36.7	26.4-48.4
Never Had Asthma	3,685	30.8	29.2-32.5
Arthritis	1,563	42.9	40.2-45.8
No Arthritis	2,517	24.9	23.1-26.8
Arthritis - Activities Limited	729	45.0	40.9-49.2
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	3,348	28.5	26.9-30.2
Disability - Activities Limited	960	43.7	40.1-47.3
No Disability - Activities Limited	3,123	27.7	26.0-29.5
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	320	40.8	34.7-47.2
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	3,766	30.5	28.9-32.1
Injured in a Fall (45+)	157	41.9	33.8-50.5
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	2,758	39.4	37.4-41.4
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,411	27.1	24.6-29.7
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,681	33.8	31.8-35.8
Military Veteran	741	40.2	36.3-44.1
Not a Military Veteran	3,335	29.1	27.4-30.9

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 200

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

NO MAMMOGRAM

Definition: Women respondents, ages 40 and older, who have not had a mammogram in the last two years.

Prevalence of No Mammogram

- South Dakota 22.9%
- There is no nationwide percent for no mammogram

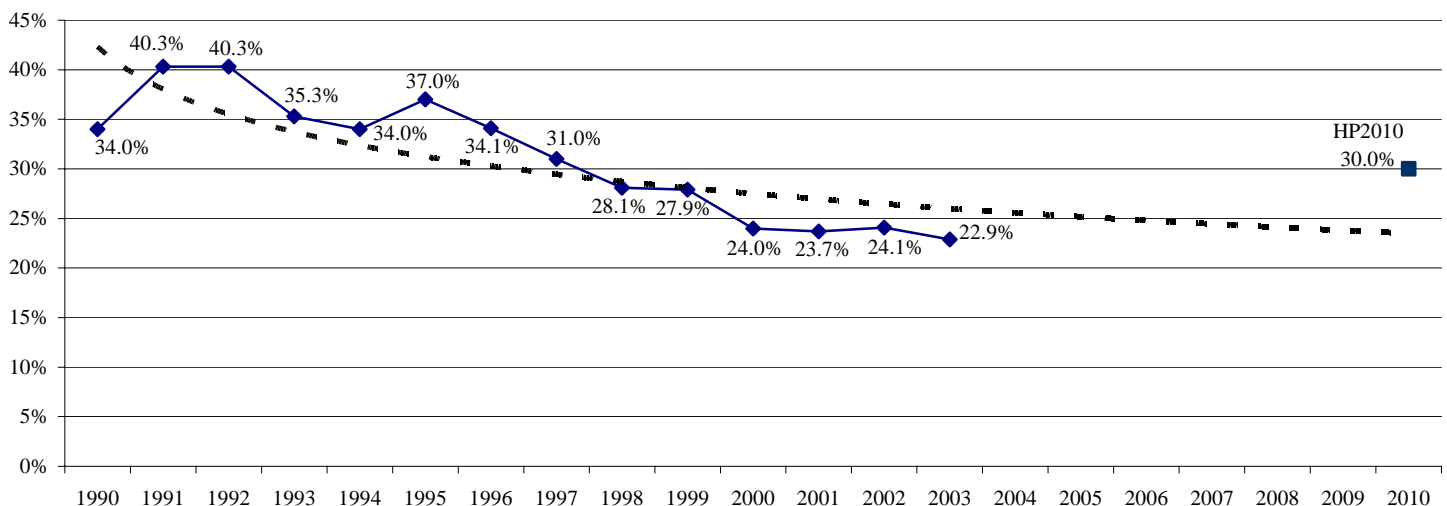
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of women aged 40 years and older who have not received a mammogram within the preceding 2 years to 30 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of women respondents who have not had a mammogram in the past two years has been decreasing since the question was first asked in 1990. In 1998, South Dakota met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 30 percent. South Dakota continues to decrease the percent of women who have not had a mammogram in the past two years reaching a low in 2003 with 22.9 percent.

Figure 33
Percent of Women Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Not Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, 1990-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990-2003

Demographics

Age Lack of mammograms decrease as age increases with the exception of those 75 years and older. There is a substantial increase in insufficient mammograms from the 65-74 year old population to the 75 and older age group.

Race	There are no appreciable racial differences demonstrated by the available data.
Region	There are no considerable differences among the five geographic regions.
Household Income	Mammogram insufficiency seems to generally decrease as household income increases although the data tend to fluctuate somewhat.
Education	Mammogram insufficiency decreases as education levels increase. This includes a large decrease as high school education is achieved.
Employment Status	There are no substantial differences among the different types of employment status.
Marital Status	There are no appreciable differences among the various marital status.

Table 35 Women Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Not Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	2,190	22.9	(20.9-24.9)	-	-	-	2,190	22.9	(20.9-24.9)
Age									
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	308	35.0	(29.4-41.0)	-	-	-	308	35.0	(29.4-41.0)
45-54	551	21.5	(17.9-25.6)	-	-	-	551	21.5	(17.9-25.6)
55-64	460	15.1	(12.0-18.9)	-	-	-	460	15.1	(12.0-18.9)
65-74	414	14.0	(10.7-18.2)	-	-	-	414	14.0	(10.7-18.2)
75+	457	28.5	(24.1-33.4)	-	-	-	457	28.5	(24.1-33.4)
Race									
White	2,040	22.4	(20.4-24.5)	-	-	-	2,040	22.4	(20.4-24.5)
American Indian	100	32.8	(22.8-44.8)	-	-	-	100	32.8	(22.8-44.8)
Region									
Southeast	539	20.4	(17.0-24.4)	-	-	-	539	20.4	(17.0-24.4)
Northeast	617	23.1	(19.7-26.9)	-	-	-	617	23.1	(19.7-26.9)
Central	290	22.9	(17.8-28.8)	-	-	-	290	22.9	(17.8-28.8)
West	591	25.5	(21.9-29.6)	-	-	-	591	25.5	(21.9-29.6)
American Indian Counties	153	28.6	(21.1-37.6)	-	-	-	153	28.6	(21.1-37.6)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	296	32.2	(26.5-38.6)	-	-	-	296	32.2	(26.5-38.6)
\$15,000-\$19,999	221	21.3	(16.0-27.7)	-	-	-	221	21.3	(16.0-27.7)
\$20,000-\$24,999	255	27.2	(21.2-34.1)	-	-	-	255	27.2	(21.2-34.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	329	22.7	(18.0-28.3)	-	-	-	329	22.7	(18.0-28.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	350	19.2	(14.9-24.3)	-	-	-	350	19.2	(14.9-24.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	265	23.3	(18.2-29.4)	-	-	-	265	23.3	(18.2-29.4)
\$75,000+	183	15.2	(10.3-21.7)	-	-	-	183	15.2	(10.3-21.7)
Education									
Less than High School	243	34.2	(27.7-41.4)	-	-	-	243	34.2	(27.7-41.4)
High School or G.E.D.	768	23.7	(20.4-27.2)	-	-	-	768	23.7	(20.4-27.2)
Some Post-High School	651	23.3	(19.8-27.2)	-	-	-	651	23.3	(19.8-27.2)
College Graduate	524	16.3	(13.2-20.0)	-	-	-	524	16.3	(13.2-20.0)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	1,001	23.2	(20.4-26.3)	-	-	-	1,001	23.2	(20.4-26.3)
Self-employed	158	23.2	(16.8-31.1)	-	-	-	158	23.2	(16.8-31.1)
Unemployed	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Homemaker	169	22.5	(16.4-30.1)	-	-	-	169	22.5	(16.4-30.1)
Retired	767	22.2	(19.0-25.8)	-	-	-	767	22.2	(19.0-25.8)
Unable to Work	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*

Table 35 (continued)
Women Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Not Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	1,198	21.3	(18.9-24.0)	-	-	-	1,198	21.3	(18.9-24.0)
Divorced/Separated	313	24.8	(19.6-30.7)	-	-	-	313	24.8	(19.6-30.7)
Widowed	575	26.1	(22.3-30.4)	-	-	-	575	26.1	(22.3-30.4)
Never Married	103	26.1	(17.4-37.3)	-	-	-	103	26.1	(17.4-37.3)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those women who have not had a mammogram in the past two years for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 57.5 percent of women respondents who stated they have no health insurance have not had a mammogram in the past two years, while 20.4 percent of women respondents who have health insurance have not had a mammogram in the past two years.

Table 36
No Mammogram, Ages 40 and Older, in Past 2 Years for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Mammogram	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	398	24.3	19.9-29.5
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	1,783	22.5	20.4-24.8
Obese	520	22.9	19.1-27.3
Overweight	1,212	21.6	19.1-24.4
Not Overweight	843	24.6	21.5-27.9
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	583	29.2	25.1-33.7
Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,606	20.7	18.6-23.0
No Moderate Physical Activity	1,253	25.1	22.5-28.0
Moderate Physical Activity	884	19.4	16.6-22.4
No Vigorous Physical Activity	1,897	24.2	22.1-26.4
Vigorous Physical Activity	283	14.8	10.9-19.8
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	449	35.2	30.4-40.3
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	1,736	20.0	17.9-22.2
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,609	23.9	21.6-26.4
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	581	20.0	16.6-23.9
Current Smoker	376	34.3	29.0-40.0
Former Smoker	557	20.9	17.4-24.9
Never Smoked	1,254	20.7	18.2-23.3
Smokeless Tobacco Use	*	*	*
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	2,172	22.8	20.8-24.8
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,012	19.8	17.2-22.8
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,173	25.7	23.0-28.6
Binge Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Binge Drinker	2,085	22.6	20.6-24.6
Heavy Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Heavy Drinker	2,138	22.7	20.8-24.8
Hypertension	840	19.8	16.8-23.2
No Hypertension	1,347	24.6	22.2-27.3
High Blood Cholesterol	750	15.6	12.8-18.9
No High Blood Cholesterol	1,213	22.1	19.6-24.8

Table 36 (continued)
No Mammogram, Ages 40 and Older, in Past 2 Years for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Mammogram	95% CI
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	244	71.7	64.7-77.7
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,244	16.7	14.5-19.2
No Health Insurance (18-64)	111	57.5	46.9-67.4
Health Insurance (18-64)	1,202	20.4	18.0-23.0
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	877	19.7	17.0-22.8
Private Plan (18-64)	183	21.4	15.7-28.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	*	*	*
The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	*	*	*
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	*	*	*
No Flu Shot (65+)	209	38.8	31.7-46.4
Flu Shot (65+)	661	17.3	14.3-20.9
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	309	29.8	24.5-35.8
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	546	18.4	14.9-22.5
Diabetes	225	19.0	13.8-25.5
No Diabetes	1,964	23.3	21.2-25.4
Current Asthma	169	21.9	15.6-29.8
Former Asthma	*	*	*
Never Had Asthma	1,960	23.0	20.9-25.1
Arthritis	1,029	18.3	15.8-21.1
No Arthritis	1,154	26.6	23.8-29.5
Arthritis - Activities Limited	500	18.8	15.2-23.0
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	1,682	24.0	21.8-26.4
Disability - Activities Limited	592	22.8	19.1-26.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	1,596	22.9	20.6-25.3
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	226	28.3	22.2-35.3
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	1,963	22.3	20.2-24.4
Injured in a Fall (45+)	117	14.7	9.1-22.7
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	1,763	20.8	18.7-23.0
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	542	23.5	19.7-27.7
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,640	22.7	20.5-25.1
Military Veteran	*	*	*
Not a Military Veteran	2,148	22.9	21.0-25.0

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Table 37, on the next page, displays women respondents' most important reason for not having a mammogram in the past year. In 2003 and 2002, women respondents stated the most important reason for not having a mammogram is that it was not needed/not necessary with 28.2 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively. However, in 2001 and 2000, women respondents stated the most important reason for not having a mammogram is that it was not recommended by doctor/doctor never said it was needed with 26.4 percent and 28.4 percent, respectively.

Table 37
Women Respondents' Most Important Reason for Not Having a Mammogram in Past Year, 2000-2003

	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	619	512	478	529
Not needed/not necessary	28.2%	25.7%	23.1%	28.0%
Procrastination	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not recommended by doctor/doctor never said it was needed	19.3%	22.8%	26.4%	28.4%
Cost	9.6%	9.9%	5.7%	8.1%
No insurance to pay for it	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	2.2%
Never heard of mammogram	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	13.0%	38.5%	41.5%	33.3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Note: Procrastination was included in the "other" category from 2000 to 2002.

Since 2000, the majority of women respondents stated it was their idea to have a mammogram. However, this percent decreased from 57.7 percent in 2000 to 52.5 percent in 2003 as illustrated below in Table 38.

Table 38
Person Who Recommended the Mammogram, 2000-2003

	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	2,131	1,878	1,945	1,926
Respondent's idea	52.5%	56.9%	56.3%	57.7%
Doctor's idea	44.1%	39.7%	41.1%	39.8%
Someone else's idea	3.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

INSUFFICIENT CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Definition: *Women Respondents, ages 18 and older, who have not received a Pap test within the past three years.*

Prevalence of Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening

- South Dakota 14.6%
- There is no nationwide percent for insufficient cervical cancer screening

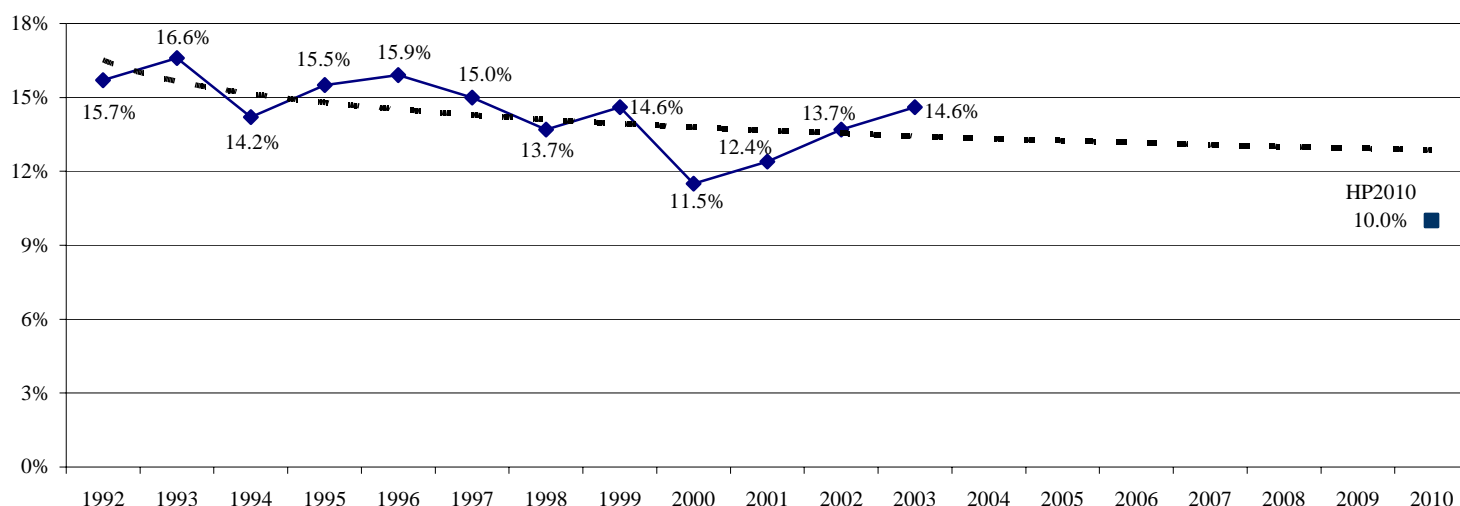
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of women aged 18 years and older who have not received a Pap test in the preceding 3 years to 10 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of women respondents who have had insufficient cervical cancer screening has been increasing since its low of 11.5 percent in 2000. South Dakota has not met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 10 percent.

Figure 34
Percent of Women Respondents Who Had Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening, 1992-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1992-2003

Demographics

Age Insufficient cervical cancer screening increases as age increases with the exception of the 18-24 age group, who demonstrate a substantially higher rate of insufficient cervical cancer screening than the 25-34 age group. In addition, insufficient cervical cancer screening takes a considerable increase from the 65-74 age group to the 75 and older group.

Race There are no appreciable racial differences demonstrated by the available data.

Region There are no considerable differences among the five geographic regions.

Household Income	Insufficient cervical cancer screening generally decreases as household income increases.
Education	Insufficient cervical cancer screening decreases as education levels increase.
Employment Status	Those who are retired demonstrate the highest rate of insufficient cervical cancer screening.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed and never been married show the highest rate of insufficient cervical cancer screening.

Table 39 Women Respondents Who Had Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	2,232	14.6	(12.8-16.5)	-	-	-	2,232	14.6	(12.8-16.5)
Age									
18-24	167	23.2	(16.3-31.9)	-	-	-	167	23.2	(16.3-31.9)
25-34	343	5.8	(3.7-9.1)	-	-	-	343	5.8	(3.7-9.1)
35-44	460	9.2	(6.7-12.3)	-	-	-	460	9.2	(6.7-12.3)
45-54	432	10.2	(7.2-14.2)	-	-	-	432	10.2	(7.2-14.2)
55-64	295	12.1	(8.7-16.6)	-	-	-	295	12.1	(8.7-16.6)
65-74	246	15.8	(11.3-21.5)	-	-	-	246	15.8	(11.3-21.5)
75+	272	35.8	(29.8-42.4)	-	-	-	272	35.8	(29.8-42.4)
Race									
White	2,037	14.5	(12.7-16.6)	-	-	-	2,037	14.5	(12.7-16.6)
American Indian	128	17.2	(9.2-29.8)	-	-	-	128	17.2	(9.2-29.8)
Region									
Southeast	539	13.2	(10.0-17.2)	-	-	-	539	13.2	(10.0-17.2)
Northeast	628	15.4	(12.2-19.2)	-	-	-	628	15.4	(12.2-19.2)
Central	290	17.1	(12.1-23.6)	-	-	-	290	17.1	(12.1-23.6)
West	608	14.4	(11.5-18.0)	-	-	-	608	14.4	(11.5-18.0)
American Indian Counties	167	14.7	(9.3-22.5)	-	-	-	167	14.7	(9.3-22.5)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	268	20.9	(15.8-27.1)	-	-	-	268	20.9	(15.8-27.1)
\$15,000-\$19,999	211	23.0	(16.8-30.6)	-	-	-	211	23.0	(16.8-30.6)
\$20,000-\$24,999	237	16.7	(11.5-23.6)	-	-	-	237	16.7	(11.5-23.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	379	14.4	(9.9-20.6)	-	-	-	379	14.4	(9.9-20.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	383	8.7	(6.0-12.4)	-	-	-	383	8.7	(6.0-12.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	309	6.9	(4.2-11.3)	-	-	-	309	6.9	(4.2-11.3)
\$75,000+	191	4.2	(1.9-9.3)	-	-	-	191	4.2	(1.9-9.3)
Education									
Less than High School	186	27.8	(19.8-37.6)	-	-	-	186	27.8	(19.8-37.6)
High School or G.E.D.	708	16.2	(13.1-19.8)	-	-	-	708	16.2	(13.1-19.8)
Some Post-High School	719	13.7	(10.6-17.4)	-	-	-	719	13.7	(10.6-17.4)
College Graduate	616	9.5	(7.2-12.6)	-	-	-	616	9.5	(7.2-12.6)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	1,272	9.8	(8.0-11.9)	-	-	-	1,272	9.8	(8.0-11.9)
Self-employed	171	10.6	(6.4-17.2)	-	-	-	171	10.6	(6.4-17.2)
Unemployed	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Homemaker	178	12.9	(8.3-19.4)	-	-	-	178	12.9	(8.3-19.4)
Retired	470	25.8	(21.5-30.5)	-	-	-	470	25.8	(21.5-30.5)
Unable to Work	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	1,281	9.1	(7.5-10.9)	-	-	-	1,281	9.1	(7.5-10.9)
Divorced/Separated	317	11.2	(7.6-16.3)	-	-	-	317	11.2	(7.6-16.3)
Widowed	358	28.1	(23.3-33.4)	-	-	-	358	28.1	(23.3-33.4)
Never Married	275	30.4	(23.2-38.7)	-	-	-	275	30.4	(23.2-38.7)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those women who had insufficient cervical cancer screening for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 27.7 percent of women respondents who stated they do not have health insurance have had insufficient cervical cancer screening, while 9.5 percent of women respondents who have health insurance have had insufficient cervical cancer screening.

Table 40 Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	265	19.9	15.0-26.1
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	1,963	13.9	12.0-16.0
Obese	468	14.1	10.8-18.1
Overweight	1,124	14.2	11.9-16.8
Not Overweight	971	15.2	12.4-18.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	502	18.5	14.4-23.4
Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,729	13.5	11.6-15.7
No Moderate Physical Activity	1,202	17.9	15.3-20.9
Moderate Physical Activity	980	11.0	8.7-13.7
No Vigorous Physical Activity	1,816	16.2	14.1-18.5
Vigorous Physical Activity	405	8.3	5.5-12.2
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	435	22.9	18.4-28.0
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	1,792	12.6	10.7-14.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,723	14.8	12.7-17.1
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	509	13.7	10.8-17.3
Current Smoker	496	14.5	11.2-18.7
Former Smoker	471	10.6	8.1-13.8
Never Smoked	1,262	15.9	13.4-18.8
Smokeless Tobacco Use	*	*	*
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	2,211	14.6	12.8-16.6
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,218	9.7	7.7-12.1
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,011	21.2	18.2-24.6
Binge Drinker	225	9.0	5.6-14.2
Not a Binge Drinker	2,002	15.3	13.3-17.4
Heavy Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Heavy Drinker	2,155	14.6	12.8-16.6
Hypertension	561	16.1	12.9-19.8
No Hypertension	1,669	14.2	12.2-16.5
High Blood Cholesterol	526	9.8	7.3-12.9
No High Blood Cholesterol	1,203	12.3	10.3-14.5
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	378	44.6	39.1-50.3
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,110	6.0	4.6-7.8
No Health Insurance (18-64)	161	27.7	19.9-37.2
Health Insurance (18-64)	1,524	9.5	7.7-11.8
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	1,123	8.3	6.3-10.9
Private Plan (18-64)	198	15.5	10.0-23.1
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	*	*	*
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	*	*	*
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	*	*	*
No Flu Shot (65+)	131	37.1	28.4-46.6
Flu Shot (65+)	386	24.0	19.5-29.2

Table 40 (continued)
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

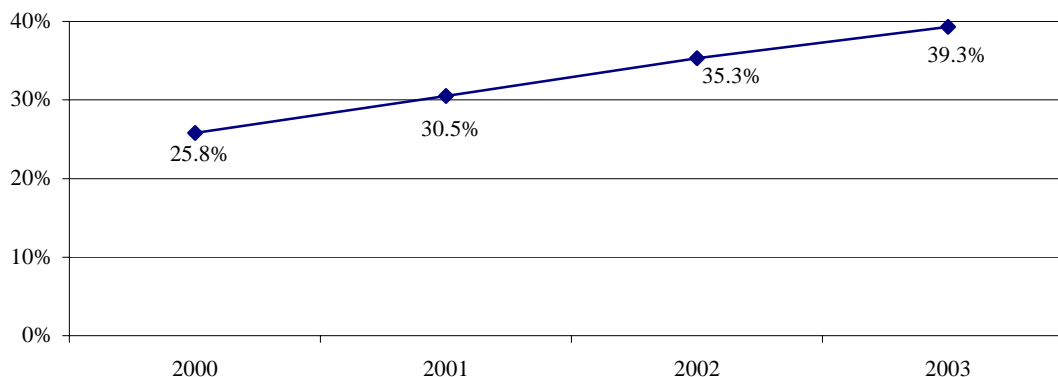
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	95% CI
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	202	32.7	26.0-40.2
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	310	24.1	19.1-30.0
Diabetes	135	10.7	6.3-17.7
No Diabetes	2,096	14.8	12.9-16.8
Current Asthma	149	13.7	8.8-20.7
Former Asthma	*	*	*
Never Had Asthma	2,023	14.7	12.8-16.8
Arthritis	710	15.5	12.8-18.7
No Arthritis	1,517	14.2	12.0-16.7
Arthritis - Activities Limited	323	16.7	12.7-21.8
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	1,901	14.3	12.3-16.4
Disability - Activities Limited	420	19.1	15.2-23.8
No Disability - Activities Limited	1,810	13.7	11.7-15.9
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	136	26.6	19.1-35.7
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	2,095	14.0	12.1-16.0
Injured in a Fall (45+)	*	*	*
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	1,197	17.4	15.1-20.0
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	831	15.4	12.3-19.2
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,391	14.0	12.1-16.1
Military Veteran	*	*	*
Not a Military Veteran	2,179	14.7	12.9-16.8

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Since 2000, the number of respondents who have heard of the “All Women Count” breast cancer and cervical cancer screening program has been on the rise as shown below in Figure 35. In 2003, 39.3 percent of the respondents had heard of the “All Women Count” program compared to only 25.8 percent of respondents in 2000. The “All Women Count” program pays for pap smears and mammograms for women who meet certain age and income guidelines.

Figure 35
Respondents Who Have Heard of “All Women Count” Program, 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Note: The 2002 data reflect female respondents only.

Health Insurance

Definition: Respondents, ages 18-64, who do not have health insurance, prepaid plans such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), or government plans such as Medicare.

Prevalence of No Health Insurance

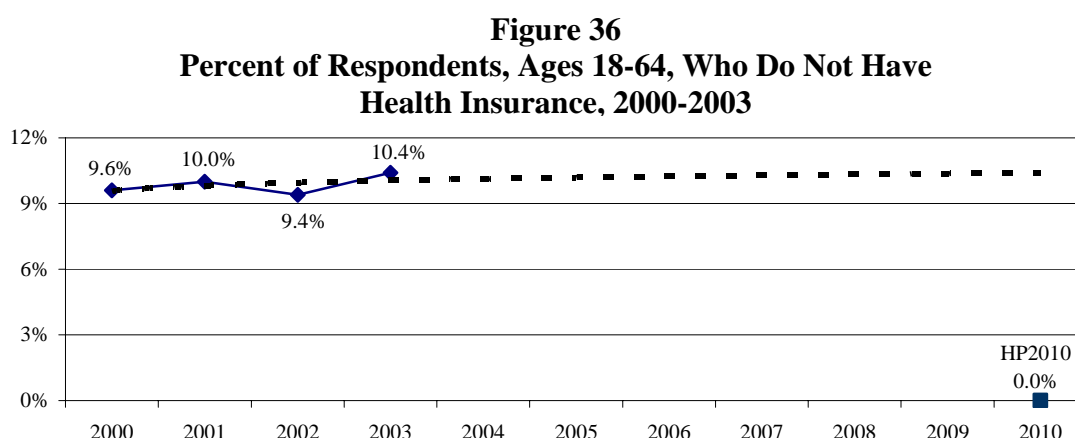
- South Dakota 10.4%
- There is no nationwide percent for no health insurance for 18-64 year olds

Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of persons not insured to 0 percent.

Trend Analysis

Since this question was first asked in 2000, the percent of respondents ages 18 to 64 who stated they had no health insurance has increased from 9.6 percent in 2000 to a high of 10.4 percent in 2003.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Demographics

Gender	There were no appreciable differences between men and women overall or for any demographic group between the two.
Age	Lack of health insurance decreases with increasing age with the most notable decrease occurring at the 35-44 age group.
Race	Whites report a considerably higher prevalence for lack of health insurance than do American Indians.
Region	The west region shows a substantially higher prevalence for lack of health insurance than the central region which has the lowest percent uninsured.
Household Income	Lack of health insurance generally decreases with increasing household income. The most notable decreases occurred at the \$25,000-\$34,999, \$35,000-\$49,999, and \$75,000 and over income groups.

Education	The higher the level of education the lower the rate of no health insurance. The most appreciable change occurs between high school graduates and those with some post-high school education.
Employment Status	It is interesting to note the considerable difference in health insurance coverage between those that are employed for wages and those that are self-employed. This difference holds truer for females than for males. Those that are unemployed show a large percentage without health insurance.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced, separated, or have never been married have a much higher percentage with no health insurance versus those who are married. These differences hold true for both males and females with the exception of females not showing a major difference between those that have never been married and those that are currently married.

Table 41
Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	3,746	10.4	(9.2-11.7)	1,638	11.8	(9.9-13.9)	2,108	9.0	(7.6-10.5)
Age									
18-24	332	17.7	(13.4-22.9)	156	21.8	(15.3-30.1)	176	13.2	(8.5-19.8)
25-34	650	13.1	(10.4-16.3)	268	15.4	(11.1-20.9)	382	10.7	(7.8-14.5)
35-44	968	8.0	(6.3-10.2)	426	9.3	(6.6-13.0)	542	6.7	(4.8-9.3)
45-54	1,004	7.7	(6.1-9.7)	455	6.9	(4.8-9.8)	549	8.6	(6.3-11.6)
55-64	792	6.3	(4.7-8.3)	333	6.4	(4.2-9.6)	459	6.2	(4.3-9.0)
65-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Race									
White	3,380	10.2	(9.0-11.6)	1,500	11.6	(9.7-13.7)	1,880	8.9	(7.4-10.5)
American Indian	239	4.3	(2.1-8.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Region									
Southeast	953	8.9	(6.9-11.4)	426	11.0	(7.9-15.1)	527	6.5	(4.4-9.6)
Northeast	984	11.2	(9.0-13.9)	416	10.7	(7.5-15.1)	568	11.7	(8.8-15.4)
Central	459	7.7	(5.4-11.0)	201	8.3	(4.8-14.0)	258	7.2	(4.6-11.3)
West	1,037	13.7	(11.3-16.6)	470	16.0	(12.3-20.6)	567	11.3	(8.6-14.7)
American Indian Counties	313	8.4	(5.4-12.8)	125	10.3	(5.6-18.2)	188	6.7	(3.7-11.9)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	282	24.1	(18.1-31.3)	105	28.2	(18.0-41.3)	177	20.7	(14.9-28.2)
\$15,000-\$19,999	251	27.2	(20.9-34.6)	101	32.1	(22.1-44.1)	150	23.0	(15.6-32.5)
\$20,000-\$24,999	387	24.6	(19.6-30.4)	184	30.9	(23.4-39.7)	203	16.4	(11.2-23.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	621	10.5	(7.9-13.8)	251	11.1	(7.5-16.1)	370	10.0	(6.6-14.8)
\$35,000-\$49,999	779	5.1	(3.6-7.1)	341	5.2	(3.1-8.4)	438	4.9	(3.1-7.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	669	4.5	(2.7-7.5)	303	7.0	(3.9-12.4)	366	1.6	(0.6-3.9)
\$75,000+	521	0.5	(0.1-1.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education									
Less than High School	202	17.9	(12.3-25.2)	102	22.8	(14.8-33.5)	100	11.0	(5.2-21.7)
High School or G.E.D.	1,187	14.5	(12.1-17.2)	563	14.7	(11.4-18.9)	624	14.2	(11.1-17.9)
Some Post-High School	1,196	9.1	(7.3-11.4)	477	11.7	(8.5-15.8)	719	6.9	(5.2-9.2)
College Graduate	1,158	5.6	(4.2-7.6)	494	5.7	(3.6-8.8)	664	5.6	(3.7-8.2)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,571	9.1	(7.8-10.6)	1,086	11.0	(8.9-13.6)	1,485	7.1	(5.7-8.9)
Self-employed	535	14.5	(11.2-18.6)	353	13.4	(9.6-18.3)	182	17.3	(11.5-25.3)
Unemployed	105	22.3	(13.3-35.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	186	12.3	(7.6-19.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	147	8.2	(4.0-16.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unable to Work	111	15.4	(8.1-27.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 41 (continued)
Respondents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	2,449	6.8	(5.7-8.1)	1,049	6.7	(5.1-8.7)	1,400	6.9	(5.5-8.6)
Divorced/Separated	577	19.0	(15.4-23.3)	223	21.7	(16.0-28.7)	354	17.2	(12.8-22.7)
Widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Never Married	628	18.6	(14.8-23.1)	349	22.6	(17.3-28.9)	279	12.3	(8.0-18.4)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those aged 18 to 64 who did not have not health insurance for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 23.6 percent of women respondents who stated they had insufficient cervical cancer screening have no health insurance, while 7.8 percent of respondents who had sufficient cervical cancer screening have no health insurance.

Table 42
No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Health Insurance	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	383	13.7	10.2-18.2
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	3,361	10.1	8.8-11.5
Obese	910	8.8	6.8-11.3
Overweight	2,249	9.4	8.0-11.0
Not Overweight	1,365	11.8	9.7-14.2
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	777	12.9	10.3-16.0
Leisure Time Physical Activity	2,967	9.8	8.5-11.3
No Moderate Physical Activity	1,912	10.2	8.7-12.0
Moderate Physical Activity	1,760	10.5	8.8-12.5
No Vigorous Physical Activity	2,847	10.6	9.3-12.1
Vigorous Physical Activity	866	9.1	6.9-12.0
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	922	15.7	12.9-18.9
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	2,818	8.4	7.3-9.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	3,116	10.7	9.4-12.1
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	630	8.8	6.4-12.1
Current Smoker	977	18.2	15.3-21.6
Former Smoker	878	7.0	5.3-9.2
Never Smoked	1,887	7.9	6.5-9.5
Smokeless Tobacco Use	266	12.5	8.3-18.6
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	3,473	10.2	9.0-11.6
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,420	10.4	8.9-12.0
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,319	10.4	8.5-12.6
Binge Drinker	748	13.7	10.9-17.2
Not a Binge Drinker	2,981	9.4	8.1-10.7
Heavy Drinker	171	15.6	9.4-24.8
Not a Heavy Drinker	3,559	10.1	9.0-11.4
Hypertension	787	7.9	6.0-10.3
No Hypertension	2,956	10.9	9.6-12.4
High Blood Cholesterol	805	5.3	3.9-7.2
No High Blood Cholesterol	1,948	7.3	6.1-8.8
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	309	18.7	14.2-24.4
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,004	4.2	3.1-5.6

Table 42 (continued)			
No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Health Insurance	95% CI
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	174	23.6	16.6-32.4
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,511	7.8	6.4-9.6
No Flu Shot (65+)	-	-	-
Flu Shot (65+)	-	-	-
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	-	-	-
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	-	-	-
Diabetes	208	7.3	4.2-12.2
No Diabetes	3,537	10.5	9.3-11.9
Current Asthma	250	10.9	6.8-17.1
Former Asthma	110	16.2	9.6-26.0
Never Had Asthma	3,376	10.1	8.9-11.5
Arthritis	926	8.3	6.4-10.7
No Arthritis	2,808	11.0	9.6-12.5
Arthritis - Activities Limited	444	7.6	5.1-11.2
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	3,284	10.7	9.4-12.1
Disability - Activities Limited	653	10.6	8.0-13.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	3,089	10.3	9.1-11.8
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	130	9.4	5.0-16.8
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	3,613	10.4	9.2-11.7
Injured in a Fall (45+)	105	11.0	6.0-19.3
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	1,688	6.9	5.7-8.4
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,807	10.0	8.4-11.9
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,923	10.8	9.1-12.7
Military Veteran	503	10.2	7.2-14.4
Not a Military Veteran	3,240	10.4	9.2-11.8

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Since 2000, employer based coverage was the highest type of health insurance reported by respondents. However, in 2003 employer based coverage did hit a low of 65.3 percent compared to the high in 2001 of 67.3 percent. The second highest type of insurance was private plan with 12.5 percent of respondents having it. Private plan also reached a low since the question was first asked in 2000. Table 43 below illustrates this.

Table 43				
Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of Respondents	3,746	3,468	3,775	3,871
Type of Health Insurance				
Employer Based Coverage	65.3%	66.2%	67.3%	66.8%
Private Plan	12.5%	13.1%	13.1%	13.5%
The Indian Health Service	3.3%	3.1%	2.1%	2.2%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	3.2%	2.5%	1.9%	1.1%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.1%
Medicare	1.3%	1.6%	2.2%	3.9%
Some Other Source	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
None	10.4%	9.4%	10.0%	9.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE

The following tables and figures are the result of questions about children's health insurance asked to households who had children ages 17 and under.

Demographics

- Age** Lack of health insurance seems to generally increase as the age of the child increases. The 0-4 age group showed only 1.2 percent uninsured, while the 10-14 age group demonstrated 6.0 percent uninsured.
- Region** There are no significant differences among the five geographic regions.
- Household Income** Lack of health insurance generally decreases with increasing household income. The major exception is those households with an income of less than \$15,000.

Table 44			
Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2003			
Demographics	# Respondents	% No Health Insurance	95% CI
Total	1,724	3.6	2.8-4.7
<u>Age</u>			
0-4	446	1.2	0.5-2.8
5-9	411	3.4	1.9-5.8
10-14	478	6.0	3.9-9.1
15-17	389	4.5	2.8-7.2
<u>Region</u>			
Southeast	437	2.2	1.1-4.4
Northeast	454	3.6	2.2-5.7
Central	207	3.6	1.7-7.5
West	435	6.0	4.0-9.0
American Indian Counties	191	4.4	2.1-9.2
<u>Household Income</u>			
Less than \$15,000	118	3.6	1.3-9.5
\$15,000-\$19,999	*	*	*
\$20,000-\$24,999	164	8.0	4.7-13.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	278	4.2	2.4-7.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	382	5.0	3.1-7.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	322	1.8	0.6-5.2
\$75,000+	269	0.0	-

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Table 45, on the next page, displays the different types of health coverage for respondents children ages 17 and under since 2000. The main type of health care coverage for all years was employer based coverage.

Table 45 Respondents' Children, Ages 17 and Under, Different Types of Health Coverage, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of Respondents	1,724	1,542	1,767	1,758
Employer based coverage	63.9%	64.5%	68.0%	67.1%
Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance	15.6%	14.7%	10.1%	8.3%
Private Plan	11.5%	11.0%	12.2%	11.3%
The Indian Health Service	3.0%	3.6%	3.3%	4.1%
The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%
Medicare	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%
Some Other Source	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
None	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%	5.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

As illustrated in Table 46, below, the top reasons since 2000 for having a child without health care coverage included cost of premiums with 71 percent, high deductibles with 53.9 percent, and loss of someone's employment with 20.6 percent.

Table 46 Child Without Health Care Coverage Due to Assorted Reasons, 2000-2003		
Reasons	Number	Percent
Cost of Premiums	294	71.0%
High Deductibles	287	53.9%
Loss of Someone's Employment	295	20.6%
Employer Dropped Coverage	294	9.7%
Don't Believe Coverage is Necessary	283	6.7%
Health Status	298	3.2%

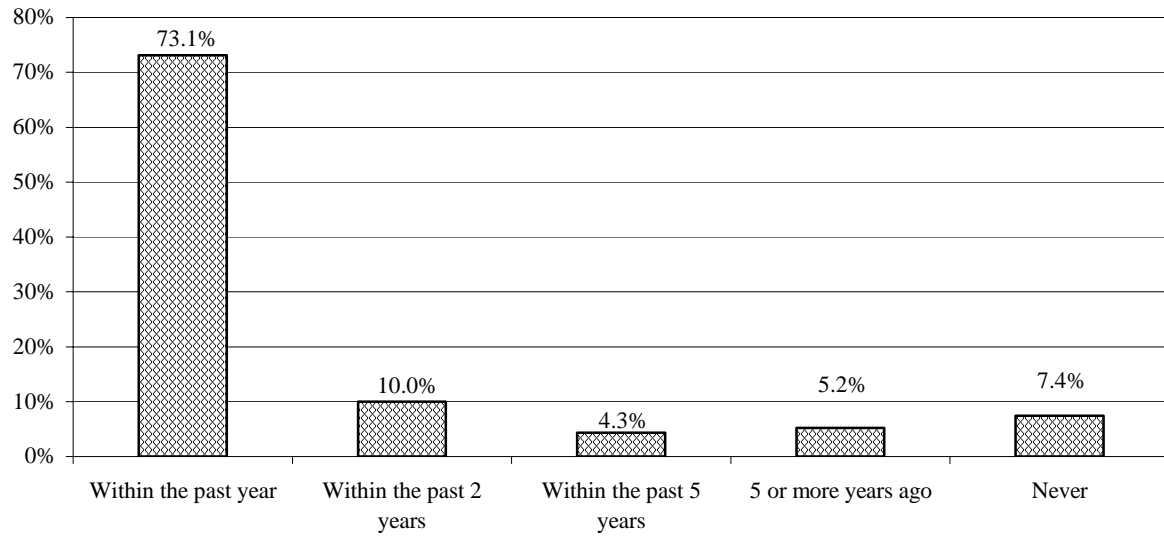
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Note: Number = The number of respondents who gave reasons for no child health care coverage.
Percent = The percentage of respondents in this grouping.

Of respondents who had uninsured children, 10.2 percent from 2000 to 2003 indicated their children went without medical care when sick or injured when they should have received medical care. From 2000 to 2003, the primary payer for medical care for uninsured child was the parents with 92.3 percent. From 2000 to 2003, 6 percent of respondents dropped or reduced private health care coverage for their children due to the availability of public assistance.

Figure 37, on the next page, illustrates the length of time since respondent's uninsured child last visited a doctor for a routine checkup or physical examination. From 2000 to 2003 the majority of respondents, 73.1 percent, stated their uninsured child had been to a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year.

Figure 37
Length of Time Since Uninsured Child Visited Doctor for a Routine Checkup,
2000-2003



Immunization

NO FLU SHOT

Definition: Respondents ages 65 and older who have not had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months.

Prevalence of No Flu Shot

- South Dakota 22.1%
- There is no nationwide percent for no flu shot within past 12 months for 65 year olds and over

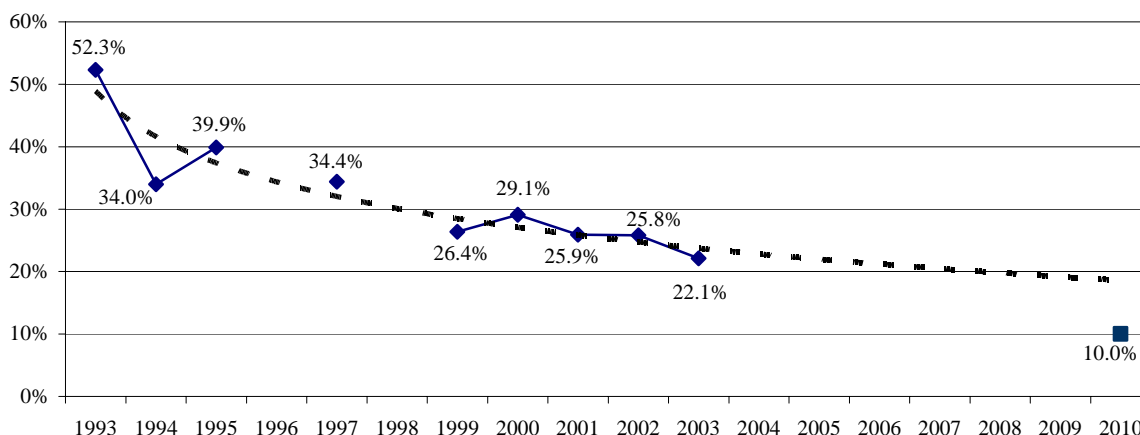
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of adults age 65 years and older who are not vaccinated annually against influenza to 10 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of respondents aged 65 and older who have not had an annual flu shot has been decreasing. South Dakota has not yet met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 10 percent.

Figure 38
Percent of Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Not Had a Flu Shot
Within the Past 12 Months, 1993-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-2003

Demographics

Gender There is no appreciable difference in the percent of those not getting a flu shot between males and females overall or for any demographic group between the two.

Age Lack of a flu shot greatly decreases for males from the 65-74 age group to the 75 and older group, however this decrease is not nearly as evident for females.

Race There is insufficient data to make any racial comparisons.

Region	There are no considerable differences among the four geographic regions with sufficient sample sizes for comparison.
Household Income	Lack of a flu shot seems to decrease slightly as household income increases, however the upper two household incomes had sample sizes too small for analysis.
Education	The lack of a flu shot seems to generally decrease as education levels increase.
Employment Status	Those who are self-employed demonstrate a much higher rate of no flu shot than those who are retired.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced show a much higher rate of no flu shot than those who are married or widowed.

Table 47
Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Not Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	1,399	22.1	(19.8-24.5)	506	19.8	(16.3-23.9)	893	23.7	(20.8-26.9)
Age									
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-74	690	25.3	(21.8-29.1)	272	25.2	(19.8-31.4)	418	25.4	(21.1-30.2)
75+	709	19.3	(16.4-22.6)	234	14.2	(10.2-19.5)	475	22.4	(18.6-26.8)
Race									
White	1,322	21.9	(19.5-24.4)	473	18.8	(15.4-22.9)	849	24.0	(21.0-27.3)
American Indian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Region									
Southeast	318	20.9	(16.5-26.0)	110	20.3	(13.4-29.5)	208	21.2	(16.0-27.6)
Northeast	433	22.3	(18.4-26.7)	159	17.5	(12.4-24.3)	274	25.9	(20.7-31.9)
Central	200	20.9	(15.3-27.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
West	373	23.2	(19.0-28.0)	133	19.5	(13.4-27.4)	240	25.8	(20.4-32.1)
American Indian Counties	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	281	21.5	(16.5-27.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$15,000-\$19,999	198	21.1	(15.7-27.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$20,000-\$24,999	201	18.7	(13.7-25.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$25,000-\$34,999	210	18.7	(13.6-25.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$35,000-\$49,999	140	17.7	(11.9-25.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$50,000-\$74,999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$75,000+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education									
Less than High School	337	24.9	(20.3-30.2)	149	24.3	(17.7-32.2)	188	25.6	(19.4-33.0)
High School or G.E.D.	536	22.1	(18.5-26.2)	180	21.2	(15.5-28.4)	356	22.7	(18.3-27.9)
Some Post-High School	305	19.1	(14.8-24.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
College Graduate	213	21.2	(15.6-28.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	131	18.4	(12.2-26.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Self-employed	104	33.8	(24.5-44.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,092	20.8	(18.3-23.5)	383	18.4	(14.5-23.0)	709	22.5	(19.3-26.0)
Unable to Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 47 (continued)
Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Not Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	622	21.4	(18.2-25.0)	328	19.0	(14.9-24.0)	294	24.3	(19.6-29.9)
Divorced/Separated	100	35.0	(25.9-45.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Widowed	623	21.0	(17.8-24.7)	102	16.0	(10.0-24.5)	521	22.0	(18.4-26.1)
Never Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those, ages 65 and older, who have not had a flu shot for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 18.7 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health had no flu shot, while 23.4 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health had no flu shot.

Table 48
No Flu Shot, Ages 65 and Older, Within the Past 12 Months for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Flu Shot	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	399	18.7	14.8-23.2
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	992	23.4	20.6-26.4
Obese	290	20.3	15.6-25.9
Overweight	832	20.2	17.4-23.3
Not Overweight	515	24.9	21.0-29.3
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	470	22.9	19.1-27.2
Leisure Time Physical Activity	929	21.6	18.9-24.7
No Moderate Physical Activity	882	21.7	19.0-24.8
Moderate Physical Activity	453	22.1	18.0-26.8
No Vigorous Physical Activity	1,280	21.6	19.2-24.1
Vigorous Physical Activity	*	*	*
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	467	26.8	22.6-31.4
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	929	19.9	17.2-22.9
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	977	21.9	19.2-24.9
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	422	22.4	18.4-27.1
Current Smoker	135	22.4	15.8-30.8
Former Smoker	552	18.5	15.4-22.0
Never Smoked	710	25.0	21.5-28.8
Smokeless Tobacco Use	*	*	*
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	1,353	21.8	19.4-24.3
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	539	20.1	16.7-24.0
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	853	23.3	20.3-26.5
Binge Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Binge Drinker	1,367	22.2	19.9-24.7
Heavy Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Heavy Drinker	1,369	22.1	19.8-24.6
Hypertension	748	14.8	12.3-17.7
No Hypertension	649	30.3	26.5-34.4
High Blood Cholesterol	577	18.3	15.1-21.9
No High Blood Cholesterol	705	22.5	19.2-26.1

Table 48 (continued) No Flu Shot, Ages 65 and Older, Within the Past 12 Months for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Flu Shot	95% CI
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	185	40.7	33.1-48.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	685	18.5	15.5-21.8
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	136	32.7	24.7-41.8
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	381	20.7	16.7-25.4
No Health Insurance (18-64)	-	-	-
Health Insurance (18-64)	-	-	-
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	-	-	-
Private Plan (18-64)	-	-	-
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	-	-	-
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	-	-	-
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	-	-	-
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	500	46.4	41.6-51.3
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	874	8.2	6.4-10.5
Diabetes	239	13.2	9.3-18.5
No Diabetes	1,160	23.9	21.4-26.8
Current Asthma	111	10.2	5.9-17.1
Former Asthma	*	*	*
Never Had Asthma	1,255	23.3	20.9-26.0
Arthritis	828	19.7	16.9-22.8
No Arthritis	558	25.6	21.8-29.8
Arthritis - Activities Limited	383	16.9	13.3-21.3
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	1,000	24.0	21.2-27.0
Disability - Activities Limited	456	18.1	14.7-22.3
No Disability - Activities Limited	925	23.9	21.0-27.1
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	235	16.7	12.4-22.2
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	1,149	23.0	20.4-25.7
Injured in a Fall (45+)	*	*	*
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	1,316	22.4	20.0-24.9
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	148	22.2	15.7-30.4
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,247	22.1	19.7-24.7
Military Veteran	353	15.3	11.8-19.6
Not a Military Veteran	1,027	24.7	21.9-27.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Table 49, below, illustrates respondent reasons for not getting a flu shot. Over half of the respondents, 52.7 percent, stated they did not think they needed one, while 26 percent stated the shot could give me the flu/allergic reaction/health problems.

Table 49 Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Main Reason for Not Getting a Flu Shot, 2003	
Number of Respondents	313
Didn't think I needed one	52.7%
Shot could give me the flu/allergic reaction/health problems	26.0%
Didn't think of it/forgot/missed it	9.2%
Not recommended by doctor	1.6%
Not physically able to get to the clinic	1.0%
Vaccine not available/clinic didn't get their shipment	1.0%
Other	8.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

NO PNEUMONIA SHOT

Definition: Respondents ages 65 and older who have never had a pneumonia vaccination.

Prevalence of No Pneumonia Shot

- South Dakota 36.3%
- There is no nationwide percent for never having a pneumonia shot for ages 65 and older

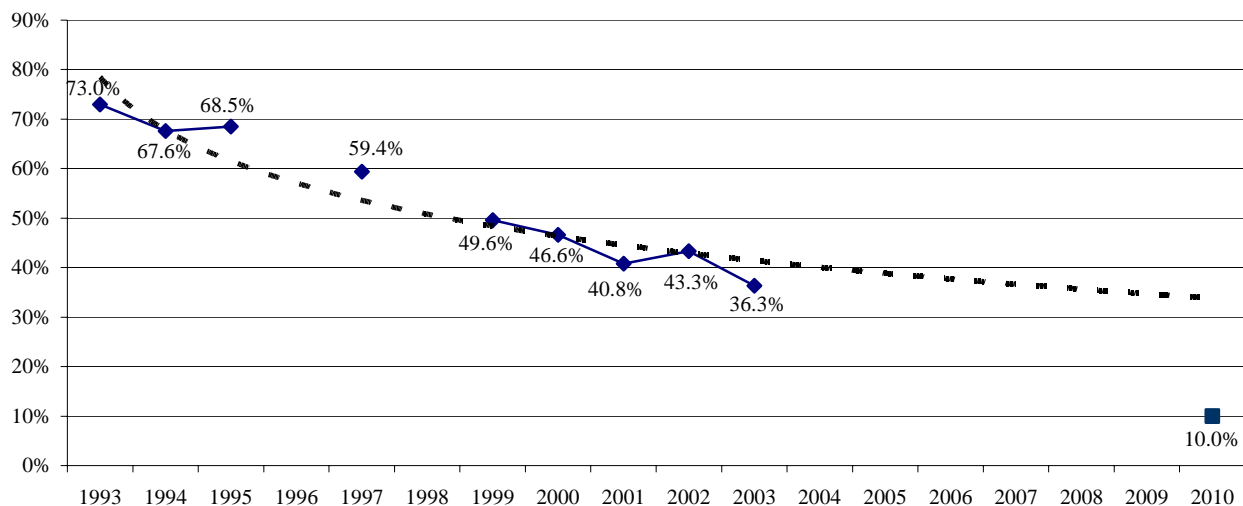
Healthy People 2010 Objective

Decrease the proportion of adults age 65 years and older who have never been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease to 10 percent.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of respondents aged 65 and older who have never had a pneumonia shot has been decreasing. South Dakota has not yet met the *Healthy People 2010 Objective* of 10 percent.

Figure 39
Percent of Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Never Had a Pneumonia Shot, 1993-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1993-2003

Demographics

- Gender** There is no appreciable difference in the percent of those not ever getting a pneumonia shot between males and females overall or for any demographic group between the two. However, it should be noted that many demographic groups could not be analyzed because the sample sizes are too small.
- Age** Lack of a pneumonia shot greatly decreases for males from the 65-74 age group to the 75 and older group, however this decrease is not nearly as evident for females.
- Race** There is insufficient data to make any racial comparisons.
- Region** There are no considerable differences among the four geographic regions with sufficient sample sizes for comparison.

Household Income	Lack of a pneumonia shot does not seem to change greatly as household income changes, however the upper two household incomes had sample sizes too small for analysis.
Education	The lack of a pneumonia shot does not seem to change as education levels change.
Employment Status	Those who are employed for wages demonstrate a much higher rate of no pneumonia shot than those who are retired.
Marital Status	There is no appreciable difference among the marital status, but only two had sufficient sample sizes for comparison.

Table 50 Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Never Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	1,375	36.3	(33.5-39.2)	497	37.1	(32.5-41.9)	878	35.8	(32.4-39.3)
Age									
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-74	679	41.7	(37.6-45.9)	268	43.8	(37.3-50.4)	411	39.9	(34.8-45.2)
75+	696	31.8	(28.1-35.7)	229	30.1	(24.0-36.9)	467	32.8	(28.3-37.7)
Race									
White	1,301	36.5	(33.7-39.5)	465	36.7	(32.1-41.7)	836	36.4	(32.9-40.1)
American Indian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Region									
Southeast	308	39.2	(33.6-45.1)	107	41.4	(32.0-51.5)	201	37.7	(30.9-45.0)
Northeast	428	37.3	(32.5-42.4)	157	38.8	(31.0-47.2)	271	36.2	(30.3-42.5)
Central	198	34.2	(27.4-41.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
West	366	32.6	(27.7-37.9)	130	35.3	(27.2-44.3)	236	30.7	(24.8-37.2)
American Indian Counties	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	279	33.7	(27.8-40.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$15,000-\$19,999	195	37.3	(30.1-45.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$20,000-\$24,999	198	35.6	(28.6-43.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$25,000-\$34,999	205	32.8	(26.0-40.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$35,000-\$49,999	139	38.4	(30.0-47.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$50,000-\$74,999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$75,000+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education									
Less than High School	328	38.5	(32.9-44.5)	147	40.3	(31.9-49.2)	181	36.8	(29.4-44.9)
High School or G.E.D.	527	34.8	(30.4-39.4)	175	34.3	(27.1-42.4)	352	35.0	(29.8-40.7)
Some Post-High School	300	37.8	(31.9-44.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
College Graduate	212	35.6	(28.8-43.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	129	47.6	(37.9-57.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Self-employed	102	46.0	(35.5-56.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,073	33.8	(30.7-37.0)	377	34.7	(29.6-40.1)	696	33.1	(29.4-37.0)
Unable to Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 50 (continued)									
Respondents, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Never Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	610	37.2	(33.2-41.4)	322	37.7	(32.3-43.5)	288	36.5	(30.8-42.6)
Divorced/Separated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Widowed	614	32.5	(28.6-36.7)	101	28.3	(19.6-39.1)	513	33.4	(29.1-37.9)
Never Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those ages 65 and older who have never had a pneumonia shot for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 27.3 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health had no pneumonia shot, while 39.9 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health had no pneumonia shot.

Table 51 No Pneumonia Shot, Ages 65 and Older, for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Pneumonia Shot	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	389	27.3	22.6-32.6
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	978	39.9	36.5-43.4
Obese	287	33.6	27.7-40.1
Overweight	820	34.6	31.0-38.3
Not Overweight	504	38.8	34.2-43.7
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	460	37.7	32.9-42.8
Leisure Time Physical Activity	915	35.6	32.3-39.1
No Moderate Physical Activity	864	36.0	32.5-39.6
Moderate Physical Activity	450	38.7	33.8-43.8
No Vigorous Physical Activity	1,256	35.9	33.0-38.9
Vigorous Physical Activity	*	*	*
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	454	38.3	33.4-43.3
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	918	35.6	32.3-39.2
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	957	37.8	34.5-41.3
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	418	33.1	28.3-38.3
Current Smoker	133	38.1	29.2-47.9
Former Smoker	547	32.1	28.0-36.5
Never Smoked	693	39.6	35.6-43.7
Smokeless Tobacco Use	*	*	*
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	1,330	36.1	33.3-39.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	534	37.1	32.7-41.8
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	835	35.3	31.8-39.0
Binge Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Binge Drinker	1,344	35.9	33.1-38.8
Heavy Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Heavy Drinker	1,347	36.2	33.4-39.1
Hypertension	734	31.3	27.7-35.1
No Hypertension	639	42.0	37.9-46.3
High Blood Cholesterol	569	31.2	27.1-35.6
No High Blood Cholesterol	696	37.0	33.1-41.1

Table 51 (continued)
No Pneumonia Shot, Ages 65 and Older, for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% No Pneumonia Shot	95% CI
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	182	47.6	39.6-55.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	673	32.5	28.7-36.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	136	46.8	37.7-56.2
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	376	36.6	31.3-42.1
No Health Insurance (18-64)	-	-	-
Health Insurance (18-64)	-	-	-
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	-	-	-
Private Plan (18-64)	-	-	-
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	-	-	-
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	-	-	-
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	-	-	-
No Flu Shot (65+)	322	76.3	70.6-81.1
Flu Shot (65+)	1,052	25.0	22.2-28.0
Diabetes	237	26.2	20.4-33.0
No Diabetes	1,138	38.5	35.4-41.7
Current Asthma	109	10.3	5.2-19.4
Former Asthma	*	*	*
Never Had Asthma	1,233	39.2	36.2-42.2
Arthritis	815	33.2	29.7-36.9
No Arthritis	547	41.2	36.7-45.8
Arthritis - Activities Limited	377	33.0	28.0-38.6
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	983	37.7	34.4-41.1
Disability - Activities Limited	449	31.9	27.3-36.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	908	38.7	35.2-42.2
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	231	31.0	24.7-38.1
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	1,129	37.3	34.3-40.5
Injured in a Fall (45+)	*	*	*
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	1,292	36.3	33.4-39.2
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	145	38.2	30.0-47.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,227	36.2	33.2-39.2
Military Veteran	345	33.7	28.4-39.4
Not a Military Veteran	1,011	37.4	34.1-40.8

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Diabetes

Definition: Respondents ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes.

Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 7.1%
- All participants nationwide 7.5%

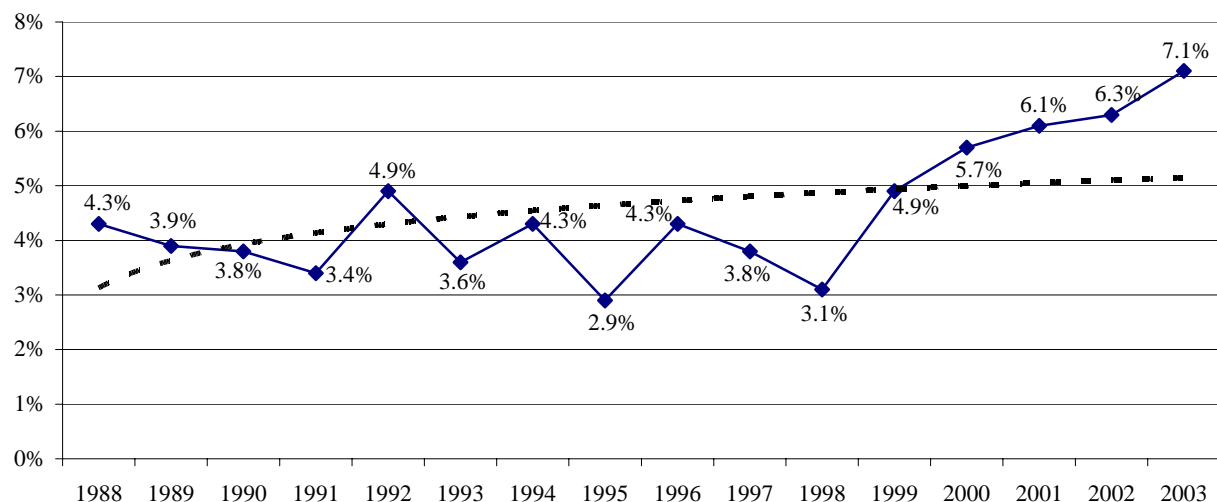
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for having diabetes.

Trend Analysis

Since this question was first asked in 1988, the percent of respondents who stated they were told they had diabetes has increased from 4.3 percent in 1988 to a new high of 7.1 percent in 2003.

Figure 40
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 1988-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1988-2003

Demographics

Gender There is no substantial difference in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes between males and females overall. However, older males do seem to have a higher prevalence than older females especially in the 65-74 age group.

Age The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increases as age increases with a substantial increase in the 55-64 year old age group.

Race American Indians demonstrate a much higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than whites.

Region The American Indian counties region shows a considerably higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than the southeast and west regions.

Household Income Diagnosed diabetes generally decreases as household income increases.

Education	The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes generally decreases as education levels increase. This includes a substantial decrease when a high school education is achieved.
Employment Status	Those who are unable to work exhibit the largest prevalence of diagnosed diabetes followed by those who are retired.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed demonstrate the largest prevalence of diagnosed diabetes.

Table 52
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,260	7.1	(6.4-7.9)	2,196	7.5	(6.5-8.7)	3,064	6.6	(5.8-7.6)
Age									
18-24	359	0.3	(0.0-1.8)	170	0.0	-	189	0.5	(0.1-3.6)
25-34	659	2.3	(1.3-4.0)	272	2.5	(1.0-5.9)	387	2.0	(1.0-4.1)
35-44	984	3.2	(2.2-4.5)	435	2.6	(1.5-4.4)	549	3.7	(2.4-5.9)
45-54	1,026	5.7	(4.2-7.6)	468	4.8	(3.1-7.6)	558	6.6	(4.4-9.6)
55-64	798	12.9	(10.5-15.8)	335	16.2	(12.3-21.1)	463	9.6	(7.0-12.9)
65-74	690	17.4	(14.5-20.8)	272	23.0	(18.0-29.0)	418	12.5	(9.5-16.1)
75+	710	17.7	(14.8-21.1)	234	20.7	(15.6-27.0)	476	15.9	(12.5-20.0)
Race									
White	4,799	6.5	(5.8-7.3)	2,019	7.1	(6.0-8.3)	2,780	5.9	(5.1-6.9)
American Indian	282	15.6	(11.4-20.9)	103	15.1	(8.8-24.7)	179	15.9	(11.0-22.5)
Region									
Southeast	1,291	6.0	(4.8-7.4)	545	6.2	(4.6-8.4)	746	5.7	(4.2-7.8)
Northeast	1,456	8.5	(7.1-10.1)	594	9.3	(7.1-12.0)	862	7.8	(6.2-9.9)
Central	674	7.9	(6.1-10.3)	279	8.8	(6.1-12.7)	395	7.1	(4.9-10.4)
West	1,444	5.9	(4.7-7.3)	621	6.6	(4.8-9.0)	823	5.2	(3.9-6.9)
American Indian Counties	395	12.2	(9.1-16.3)	157	11.4	(7.1-17.8)	238	13.0	(8.9-18.7)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	584	12.4	(9.9-15.5)	194	13.2	(9.1-18.7)	390	11.9	(8.9-15.7)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	12.3	(9.3-16.2)	155	10.8	(6.9-16.5)	302	13.4	(9.3-19.0)
\$20,000-\$24,999	597	10.4	(8.0-13.5)	257	11.0	(7.4-16.1)	340	9.8	(6.9-13.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	840	6.8	(5.2-8.8)	354	9.7	(6.8-13.5)	486	4.3	(2.9-6.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	927	6.2	(6.2-4.8)	420	6.7	(4.6-9.6)	507	5.7	(3.9-8.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	753	3.9	(2.7-5.6)	355	4.9	(3.1-7.7)	398	2.8	(1.6-4.8)
\$75,000+	568	4.0	(2.6-6.1)	316	4.6	(2.8-7.5)	252	3.1	(1.3-6.9)
Education									
Less than High School	554	13.3	(10.5-16.7)	257	13.3	(9.6-18.1)	297	13.3	(9.4-18.4)
High School or G.E.D.	1,764	6.4	(5.3-7.6)	766	6.3	(4.9-8.2)	998	6.4	(5.0-8.2)
Some Post-High School	1,529	7.1	(5.9-8.7)	571	7.9	(5.9-10.6)	958	6.5	(5.0-8.4)
College Graduate	1,395	5.5	(4.4-7.0)	595	6.5	(4.6-8.9)	800	4.6	(3.4-6.3)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,761	3.6	(3.0-4.4)	1,152	3.6	(2.7-4.8)	1,609	3.7	(2.8-4.7)
Self-employed	659	4.9	(3.5-6.9)	445	4.9	(3.2-7.3)	214	5.0	(2.8-9.0)
Unemployed	113	8.1	(4.2-15.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	9.5	(5.9-14.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,248	17.6	(15.4-20.1)	453	23.4	(19.4-28.0)	795	13.2	(10.9-16.0)
Unable to Work	123	29.9	(20.9-40.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,124	6.7	(5.8-7.7)	1,395	7.9	(6.6-9.4)	1,729	5.5	(4.4-6.8)
Divorced/Separated	694	9.7	(7.5-12.3)	275	11.2	(7.6-16.2)	419	8.5	(6.1-11.7)
Widowed	721	15.9	(13.2-19.0)	120	16.0	(10.3-24.0)	601	15.8	(12.9-19.3)
Never Married	716	3.5	(2.4-5.0)	405	4.3	(2.7-6.6)	311	2.2	(1.2-4.0)

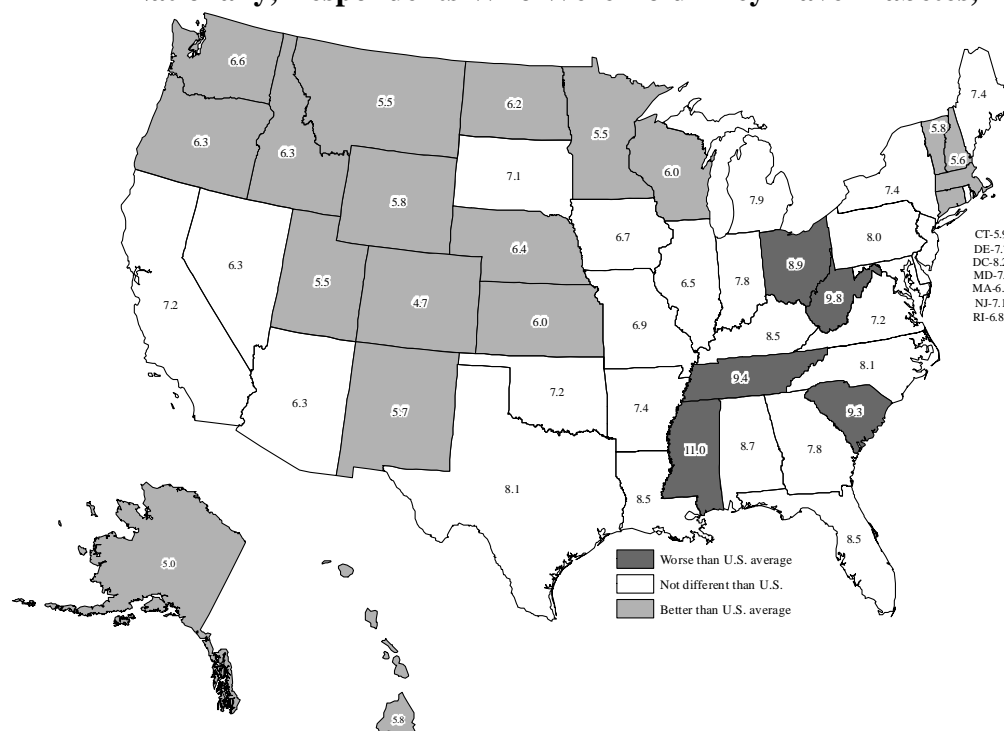
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who were told they have diabetes is 7.5 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Colorado had the lowest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 4.7 percent, while Mississippi had the highest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 11.0 percent.

Figure 41
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who were told they have diabetes for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 24.1 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health have diabetes, while 4.5 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health have diabetes.

Table 53
Have Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

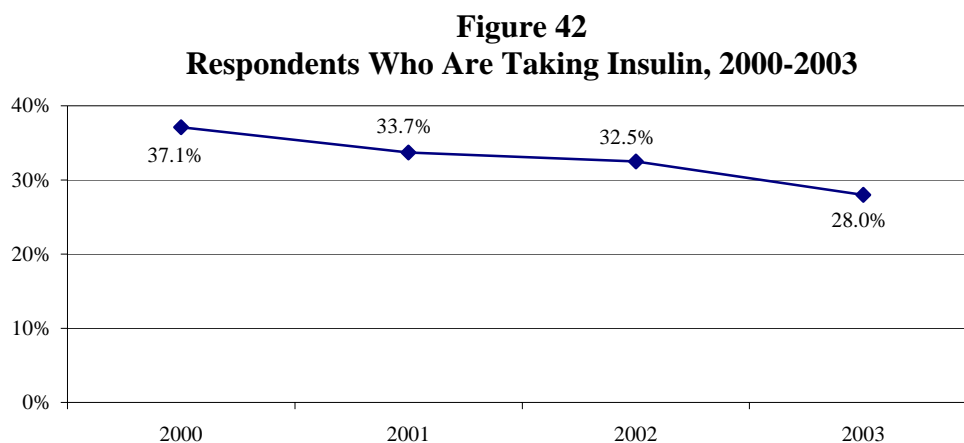
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	798	24.1	20.8-27.7
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,452	4.5	4.0-5.2
Obese	1,220	14.2	12.3-16.4
Overweight	3,131	9.5	8.5-10.7
Not Overweight	1,916	3.4	2.6-4.4
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,279	10.1	8.5-12.0
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,979	6.3	5.5-7.1
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,845	8.2	7.2-9.4
Moderate Physical Activity	2,252	5.8	4.9-6.9
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,199	8.1	7.3-9.0
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	3.7	2.7-5.2

Table 53 (continued)
Have Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,427	4.7	3.6-6.1
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,824	8.1	7.2-9.0
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,195	6.1	5.4-6.9
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,065	11.4	9.6-13.6
Current Smoker	1,141	5.5	4.2-7.3
Former Smoker	1,450	11.3	9.7-13.2
Never Smoked	2,663	5.7	4.9-6.6
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	4.0	2.3-6.6
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,883	7.3	6.6-8.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,019	4.5	3.8-5.4
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,227	11.1	9.8-12.6
Binge Drinker	796	3.1	2.1-4.7
Not a Binge Drinker	4,435	8.1	7.3-9.0
Heavy Drinker	197	2.9	1.2-6.9
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,032	7.3	6.6-8.1
Hypertension	1,561	18.2	16.1-20.5
No Hypertension	3,693	3.4	2.9-4.1
High Blood Cholesterol	1,396	16.0	13.9-18.2
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,708	6.3	5.4-7.4
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	494	8.1	5.8-11.2
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,695	10.2	8.7-12.0
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	3.8	2.2-6.5
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,912	5.4	4.4-6.6
No Health Insurance (18-64)	367	3.1	1.8-5.4
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,378	4.7	4.0-5.5
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,368	3.8	3.0-4.6
Private Plan (18-64)	511	2.1	1.2-3.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	7.8	3.8-15.1
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	10.2	5.7-17.8
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	18.9	12.0-28.4
No Flu Shot (65+)	326	10.5	7.4-14.8
Flu Shot (65+)	1,073	19.6	17.0-22.4
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	501	12.8	9.8-16.6
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	874	20.6	17.8-23.8
Current Asthma	370	7.7	5.4-10.8
Former Asthma	143	7.1	3.7-13.1
Never Had Asthma	4,732	7.1	6.3-7.9
Arthritis	1,778	13.5	11.9-15.4
No Arthritis	3,444	4.4	3.7-5.1
Arthritis - Activities Limited	836	14.9	12.4-17.9
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,377	5.8	5.1-6.6
Disability - Activities Limited	1,124	15.2	12.9-17.8
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,099	5.2	4.6-5.9
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	371	19.2	14.9-24.4
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,856	6.4	5.7-7.1
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	13.6	9.0-20.1
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,059	11.9	10.7-13.3
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,002	3.6	2.9-4.5
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,238	9.8	8.7-11.0
Military Veteran	862	13.5	11.2-16.1
Not a Military Veteran	4,352	5.8	5.2-6.6

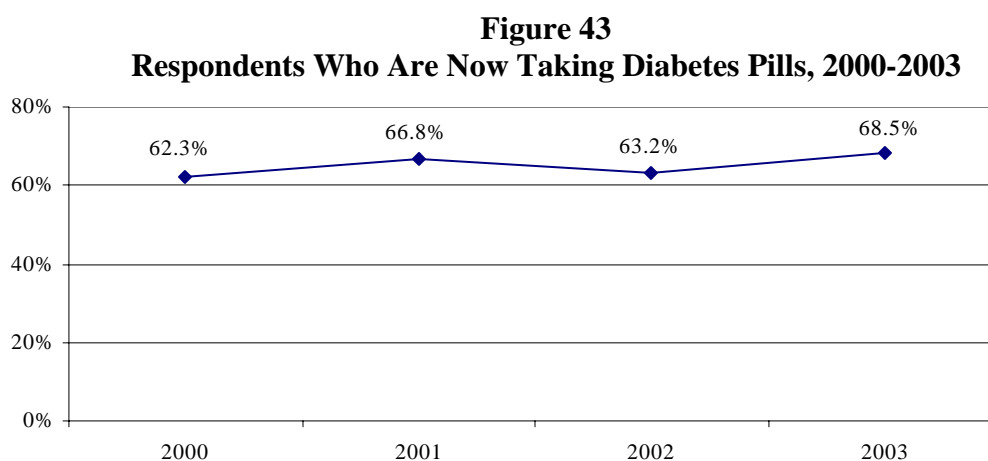
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Figure 42, below, displays the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. Since 2000, the percent of respondents taking insulin has been decreasing to a low in 2003 with 28 percent of respondents taking insulin.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Figure 43, below, displays the percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes. The percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes increased from 2002 to 2003 to a high of 68.5 percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

From 2002 to 2003, the percent of respondents who only took diabetes pills increased from 50.8 percent in 2002 to 54.7 percent in 2003. The percent of respondents who only took insulin decreased from 20.2 percent in 2002 to 14.3 percent in 2003. Table 54 below displays this.

Table 54				
Respondents Taking a Combination of Insulin and Diabetes Pills, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	450	344	354	287
Insulin and diabetes pills	13.8%	12.4%	12.9%	12.5%
Insulin only	14.3%	20.2%	20.7%	24.5%
Diabetes pills only	54.7%	50.8%	53.9%	49.7%
Neither	17.2%	16.6%	12.5%	13.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day. In 2003, the second highest response for how many times respondents check their blood for glucose or sugar was one to two times per week with 12.9 percent. Table 55 below illustrates this.

Table 55				
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	448	342	348	277
1+ times per day	59.6%	60.1%	57.6%	58.1%
3-6 times per week	9.4%	12.6%	10.7%	8.4%
1-2 times per week	12.9%	11.5%	12.0%	14.5%
1-4 times per month	7.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.3%
< 1 time per month	6.3%	4.4%	5.1%	5.6%
Never	4.6%	4.8%	8.6%	8.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

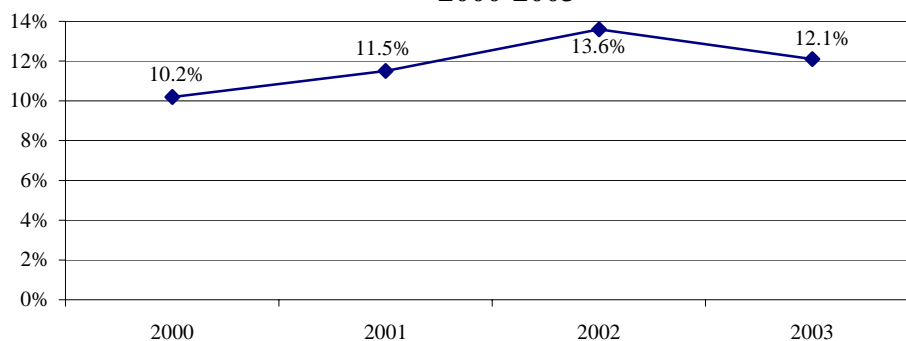
Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their feet one or more times per day. In 2003, 79.1 percent of the respondents stated they check their feet one or more times per day, while 70.3 percent of the respondents check their feet one or more times per day in 2000. Table 56 below illustrates this.

Table 56				
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	445	340	337	266
1+ times per day	79.1%	78.8%	74.0%	70.3%
3-6 times per week	0.9%	4.8%	2.7%	3.9%
1-2 times per week	8.9%	8.5%	10.1%	10.3%
1-4 times per month	4.0%	2.1%	3.9%	5.0%
< 1 time per month	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	2.6%
Never	5.6%	5.3%	7.1%	7.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Figure 44, below, displays the percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal had been on the increase from 2000 until 2002. However, there was a decrease in the percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal from 13.6 percent in 2002 to 12.1 percent in 2003.

Figure 44
Respondents With Sores That Took More Than Four Weeks to Heal, 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they seen a health professional four to six times a year. In 2003, 44.1 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year, while in 2000 32.2 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year. Table 57 below displays this.

Table 57 Number of Times Respondents Saw a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes in the Past Year, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	447	338	342	271
13+	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%
7-12	11.9%	9.6%	9.5%	14.2%
4-6	44.1%	43.5%	43.0%	32.2%
2-3	27.3%	29.0%	25.1%	31.5%
1	8.3%	11.0%	14.3%	12.0%
0	6.8%	5.1%	6.7%	8.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

In 2003, 40 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c four to six times a year, while in 2000 26.9 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c four to six times a year as illustrated below in Table 58.

Table 58 Number of Times Respondents Had Hemoglobin “A1c” Checked by Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional in the Past Year, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	431	321	310	251
13+	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
7-12	5.4%	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%
4-6	40.0%	36.8%	37.4%	26.9%
2-3	34.9%	35.3%	34.2%	39.2%
1	13.2%	18.7%	16.8%	18.4%
0	4.4%	4.2%	6.9%	9.7%
Never heard of test	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

In 2003, 25.2 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their feet four to six times a year, while in 2000 24 percent of the respondents stated they have a health professional check their feet four to six times a year as illustrated below in Table 59.

Table 59 Number of Times Respondents Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	445	336	345	265
13+	1.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%
7-12	4.1%	4.2%	5.3%	9.5%
4-6	25.2%	26.6%	26.5%	24.0%
2-3	23.2%	24.4%	20.8%	21.8%
1	20.8%	22.9%	20.5%	17.9%
0	25.6%	20.0%	25.9%	26.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

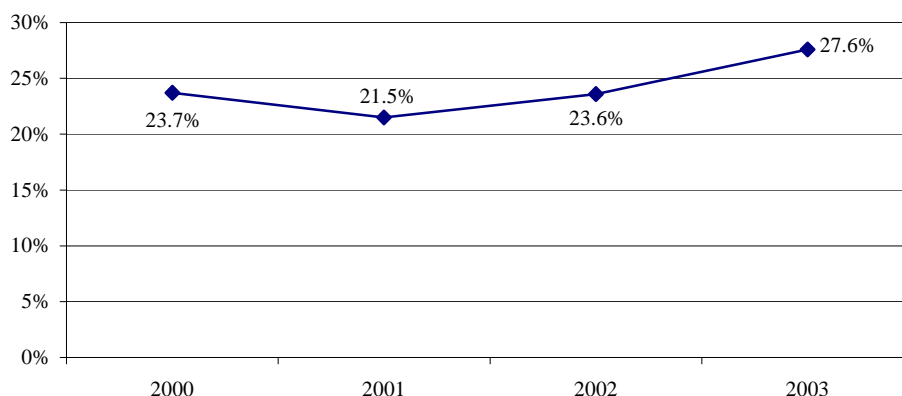
Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated they have had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated. In 2003, 59.9 percent of the respondents stated they had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated, compared to 47 percent in 2002. Table 60 below displays this.

Table 60				
Last Time Respondents Had an Eye Exam With Pupils Dilated, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	451	339	348	283
Within the past month	18.7%	30.3%	20.2%	16.1%
1-12 months ago	59.9%	47.0%	57.4%	61.1%
1-2 years ago	11.3%	13.1%	10.9%	11.3%
Two or more years ago	7.2%	7.8%	9.0%	9.6%
Never	2.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Figure 45, below, illustrates respondents who were told that diabetes affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. In 2003, 27.6 percent of the respondents had been told that diabetes has affected their eyes or they have retinopathy, compared to 23.7 percent in 2000.

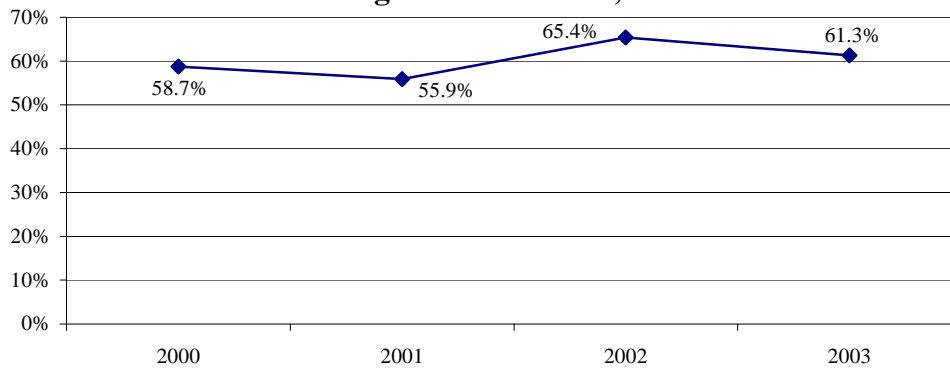
Figure 45
Respondents Told That Diabetes Has Affected Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Figure 46, on the next page, displays the respondents that have taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes. In 2003, 61.3 percent of the respondents had taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes, up from 58.7 percent in 2000.

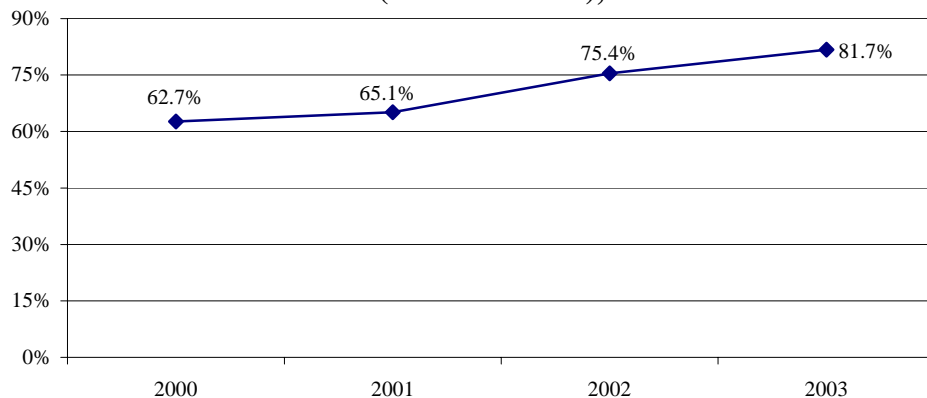
Figure 46
Respondents Who Have Taken a Course or Class on How to
Manage Their Diabetes, 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Figure 47, below, displays the respondents who had their urine tested for small amounts of protein (microalbumin). In 2003, 81.7 percent of the respondents had their urine tested for small amounts of protein, up from 62.7 percent in 2000.

Figure 47
Respondents Who Had Urine Tested for Small Amounts of
Protein (Microalbumin), 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they have not gone to the dentist within the past year. In 2003, 40 percent said they had not seen a dentist while 26.9 percent said they had seen the dentist twice as illustrated below in Table 61.

Table 61 Number of Dentist Checkups Respondents Had in the Past Year, 2000-2003				
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	446	333	347	279
3+	6.6%	6.8%	5.8%	6.0%
2	26.9%	26.8%	25.1%	27.4%
1	26.5%	25.5%	30.3%	26.6%
0	40.0%	41.0%	38.9%	40.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Out of the 3,474 children that were surveyed, 14 were diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor for a rate of 4.0 per 1,000 children. All of the children were diagnosed with Type I diabetes.

Asthma

Definition: Respondents who have been told by a doctor, nurse, or health professional that they had asthma and that they still have asthma.

Prevalence of Asthma

- South Dakota 7.3%
- All participants nationwide 7.7%

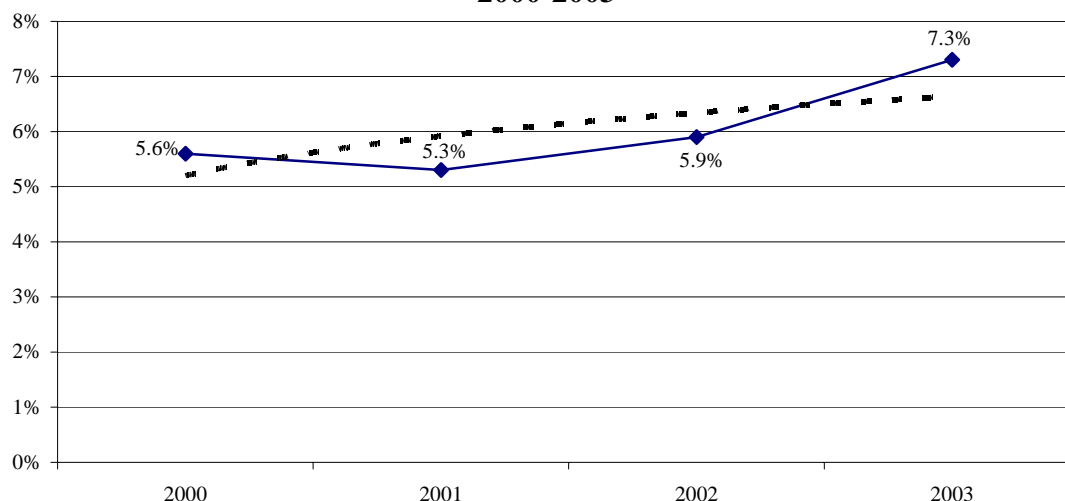
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for having asthma.

Trend Analysis

Since this question was first asked in 2000, the percent of respondents who stated they were told they had asthma has increased from 5.6 percent in 2000 to a high of 7.3 percent in 2003.

Figure 48
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Asthma,
2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

Demographics

Gender	There is no substantial difference in the prevalence of asthma between males and females overall. However, the one and only demographic that shows a large difference between males and females is the much higher prevalence in American Indian females compared to American Indian males.
Age	The prevalence of asthma does not seem to follow a pattern as age increases.
Race	There is no substantial difference in the prevalence of asthma between American Indians and whites. However, white males do demonstrate a much higher prevalence than American Indian males.
Region	The southeast and west regions both exhibit a very high prevalence of asthma while the central region shows a very low prevalence.

Household Income The prevalence of asthma generally decreases as household income increases.

Education As education levels increase the prevalence of asthma decreases.

Employment Status Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of asthma.

Marital Status There are no major differences among the various types of marital status.

Table 62
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Asthma, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,246	7.3	(6.4-8.4)	2,188	7.1	(5.6-8.8)	3,058	7.6	(6.6-8.8)
Age									
18-24	356	11.1	(7.3-16.6)	168	11.9	(6.1-21.9)	188	10.3	(6.5-16.0)
25-34	656	5.3	(3.7-7.4)	270	4.1	(2.2-7.6)	386	6.4	(4.3-9.6)
35-44	983	6.8	(5.2-8.9)	435	7.2	(4.8-10.7)	548	6.4	(4.5-9.1)
45-54	1,023	5.4	(4.1-7.1)	466	4.3	(2.7-6.7)	557	6.6	(4.7-9.3)
55-64	798	7.6	(5.8-9.9)	334	6.0	(3.7-9.5)	464	9.2	(6.7-12.4)
65-74	689	8.9	(6.7-11.9)	272	8.8	(5.6-13.7)	417	9.1	(6.3-12.9)
75+	707	7.7	(5.8-10.2)	233	9.3	(5.8-14.4)	474	6.8	(4.6-9.7)
Race									
White	4,787	7.3	(6.3-8.3)	2,012	7.3	(5.8-9.2)	2,775	7.2	(6.1-8.4)
American Indian	281	7.4	(4.8-11.1)	103	0.8	(0.1-5.5)	178	12.3	(8.0-18.4)
Region									
Southeast	1,286	8.4	(6.5-10.8)	542	8.8	(5.8-13.2)	744	7.9	(5.9-10.5)
Northeast	1,455	6.2	(5.0-7.7)	593	5.1	(3.5-7.3)	862	7.2	(5.4-9.4)
Central	673	4.5	(3.2-6.3)	278	4.9	(3.0-8.2)	395	4.2	(2.7-6.4)
West	1,438	8.2	(6.6-10.0)	618	7.7	(5.4-10.7)	820	8.7	(6.7-11.1)
American Indian Counties	394	8.6	(6.0-12.2)	157	5.1	(2.5-9.9)	237	11.7	(7.7-17.5)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	581	9.6	(7.2-12.7)	193	6.8	(3.7-12.3)	388	11.6	(8.4-15.8)
\$15,000-\$19,999	456	7.7	(5.3-11.2)	155	8.6	(4.5-15.8)	301	7.2	(4.6-11.0)
\$20,000-\$24,999	595	7.1	(5.1-9.9)	255	6.0	(3.5-10.2)	340	8.4	(5.5-12.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	840	9.0	(5.9-13.6)	354	8.2	(3.5-18.4)	486	9.8	(6.7-13.9)
\$35,000-\$49,999	924	6.9	(5.1-9.2)	417	8.7	(5.8-12.9)	507	4.9	(3.3-7.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	749	6.4	(4.6-8.8)	354	6.5	(4.1-10.2)	395	6.3	(4.1-9.6)
\$75,000+	568	5.4	(3.7-7.9)	316	5.3	(3.2-8.7)	252	5.6	(3.1-9.9)
Education									
Less than High School	553	9.5	(6.5-13.6)	256	9.3	(5.2-16.0)	297	9.7	(6.0-15.3)
High School or G.E.D.	1,758	8.0	(6.6-9.7)	764	6.6	(4.8-9.0)	994	9.5	(7.5-12.0)
Some Post-High School	1,526	6.9	(5.1-9.3)	569	8.1	(4.8-13.3)	957	5.9	(4.4-7.8)
College Graduate	1,391	6.2	(4.9-7.8)	592	5.8	(3.9-8.5)	799	6.6	(5.0-8.7)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,751	6.3	(5.3-7.5)	1,146	5.5	(4.1-7.4)	1,605	7.2	(5.8-8.9)
Self-employed	659	6.9	(4.9-9.6)	445	6.7	(4.4-10.2)	214	7.3	(4.2-12.3)
Unemployed	112	12.8	(6.3-24.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	8.3	(5.0-13.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,245	7.0	(5.6-8.7)	452	7.7	(5.4-10.9)	793	6.4	(4.8-8.5)
Unable to Work	123	20.0	(13.1-29.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,118	6.9	(5.9-8.0)	1,391	6.9	(5.5-8.6)	1,727	6.9	(5.7-8.4)
Divorced/Separated	690	8.8	(6.6-11.7)	274	7.9	(4.9-12.3)	416	9.5	(6.6-13.6)
Widowed	720	7.8	(5.9-10.3)	120	5.9	(2.8-11.8)	600	8.2	(6.1-11.0)
Never Married	713	8.0	(5.1-12.4)	402	7.5	(3.6-15.0)	311	8.7	(5.6-13.2)

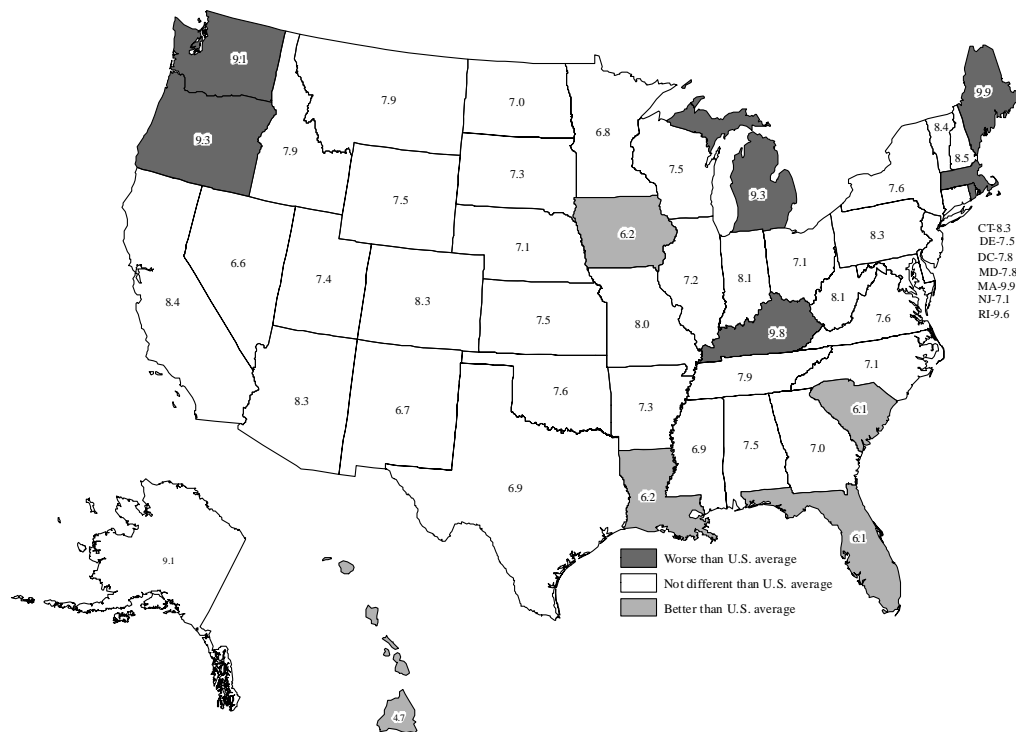
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who have asthma is 7.7 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Hawaii had the lowest percent of respondents who have asthma with 4.7 percent, while Maine and Massachusetts both had the highest percent of respondents who have asthma with 9.9 percent.

Figure 49
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Asthma, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who have asthma for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 14.4 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health have asthma, while 6.3 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health status have asthma.

Table 63			
Have Asthma for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Asthma	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	794	14.4%	11.6-17.9
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,442	6.3%	5.3-7.4
Obese	1,215	9.5%	7.7-11.7
Overweight	3,122	7.7%	6.4-9.1
Not Overweight	1,911	6.7%	5.4-8.3
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,270	7.8%	6.2-9.6
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,974	7.2%	6.2-8.5
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,837	7.6%	6.3-9.2
Moderate Physical Activity	2,248	7.0%	5.8-8.4
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,187	7.4%	6.3-8.6
Vigorous Physical Activity	977	7.3%	5.5-9.6

Table 63 (continued)
Have Asthma for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Asthma	95% CI
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,420	6.1	4.8-7.8
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,817	7.8	6.7-9.1
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,185	7.4	6.4-8.6
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,061	7.1	5.4-9.2
Current Smoker	1,136	7.7	6.0-9.9
Former Smoker	1,446	7.7	6.2-9.4
Never Smoked	2,658	7.0	5.7-8.7
Smokeless Tobacco Use	287	5.1	3.1-8.5
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,872	7.4	6.5-8.5
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,011	5.8	4.9-6.8
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,221	9.7	7.9-11.8
Binge Drinker	793	5.8	4.3-7.9
Not a Binge Drinker	4,424	7.7	6.6-8.8
Heavy Drinker	197	5.5	3.0-9.8
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,019	7.4	6.4-8.4
Hypertension	1,555	8.5	7.0-10.2
No Hypertension	3,685	7.0	5.9-8.2
High Blood Cholesterol	1,392	8.1	6.6-10.0
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,703	7.5	6.3-8.7
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	494	7.2	5.0-10.2
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,691	7.7	6.4-9.2
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	6.7	4.3-10.4
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,909	7.2	5.9-8.8
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	7.4	4.6-11.7
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,370	7.0	5.9-8.3
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,361	6.9	5.5-8.6
Private Plan (18-64)	510	4.9	3.3-7.2
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	11.4	6.5-19.0
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	7.8	4.2-14.0
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	4.4	2.2-8.3
No Flu Shot (65+)	326	3.8	2.2-6.5
Flu Shot (65+)	1,069	9.5	7.7-11.8
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	501	2.3	1.2-4.6
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	870	11.6	9.3-14.2
Diabetes	452	7.9	5.6-11.1
No Diabetes	4,793	7.3	6.3-8.4
Arthritis	1,774	9.0	7.6-10.7
No Arthritis	3,435	6.7	5.5-8.0
Arthritis - Activities Limited	831	12.9	10.4-15.9
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,369	6.5	5.5-7.6
Disability - Activities Limited	1,120	14.7	11.6-18.4
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,089	5.6	4.8-6.6
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	370	14.7	11.0-19.4
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,843	6.9	6.0-8.0
Injured in a Fall (45+)	176	6.5	3.9-10.7
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,053	7.2	6.2-8.3
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,997	7.1	5.6-9.0
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,229	7.5	6.5-8.7
Military Veteran	859	6.6	4.9-8.7
Not a Military Veteran	4,341	7.5	6.5-8.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

In 2001, 6.1 percent of respondents with children in their household reported that at least one of those children had asthma. The percent of households with children who currently have asthma has been on the rise and has reached a high of 8.2 percent in 2003. Figure 50 below displays this.

Figure 50
At Least One Child in Household Who Currently Has Asthma,
2001-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001-2003

Arthritis

ARTHRITIS

Definition: Respondents who answered yes to the question “have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”

Prevalence of Arthritis

- South Dakota 28.8%
- All participants nationwide 27.1%

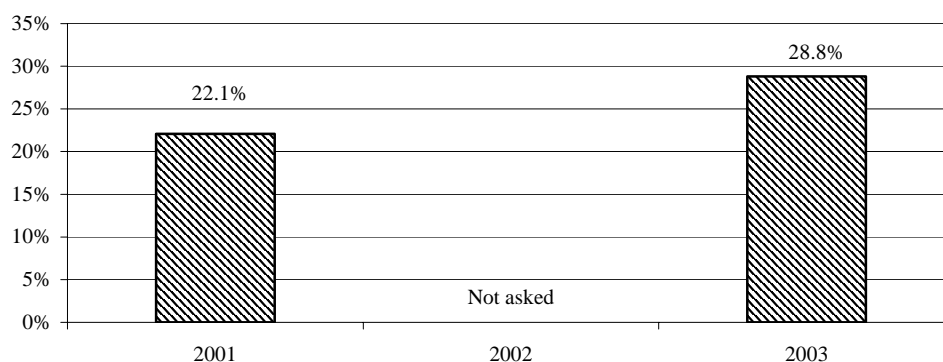
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for having arthritis.

Trend Analysis

This question has only been asked two years, 2001 and 2003. There was an increase in the percent of respondents who have arthritis from 2001 to 2003.

Figure 51
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2001 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

Demographics

Gender	There is an appreciably larger percentage of women with arthritis than men. This gender difference is more evident in some demographic groups than others. This includes whites, those in the northeast and southeast, those with a household income less than \$15,000, and among those employed for wages.
Age	The prevalence of arthritis increases as age increases with the most notable increases occurring at the 45-54, 55-64, and 65-74 year old age groups.
Race	There are no substantial racial differences in the prevalence of arthritis.
Region	There are no appreciable differences in the prevalence of arthritis among the five geographic regions.
Household Income	The prevalence of arthritis decreases as household income increases with the most pronounced decrease occurring at the \$75,000 and over income group.

Education As education levels increase the prevalence of arthritis decreases.

Employment Status Those who are unable to work or are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of arthritis. Also, it is interesting to note that those who are self-employed exhibit a much higher prevalence of arthritis than those who are employed for wages.

Marital Status Those who are widowed demonstrate a very high prevalence of arthritis, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.

Table 64 Respondents Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,223	28.8	(27.4-30.2)	2,182	24.9	(22.9-26.9)	3,041	32.6	(30.7-34.4)
Age									
18-24	355	6.9	(4.5-10.4)	167	5.7	(2.9-10.9)	188	8.1	(4.7-13.8)
25-34	657	12.4	(9.8-15.7)	271	12.5	(8.5-17.9)	386	12.4	(9.2-16.6)
35-44	978	18.1	(15.5-21.0)	432	16.6	(13.0-21.0)	546	19.6	(16.1-23.5)
45-54	1,020	29.3	(26.3-32.6)	464	25.6	(21.4-30.3)	556	33.2	(29.0-37.8)
55-64	793	43.1	(39.3-46.9)	334	39.3	(33.8-45.2)	459	46.8	(41.8-51.8)
65-74	686	55.6	(51.4-59.8)	271	47.8	(41.3-54.5)	415	62.4	(57.1-67.5)
75+	701	62.1	(58.1-66.0)	233	57.7	(50.7-64.4)	468	64.9	(60.0-69.5)
Race									
White	4,774	28.7	(27.3-30.2)	2,010	25.1	(23.0-27.2)	2,764	32.3	(30.3-34.2)
American Indian	277	27.7	(22.1-33.9)	102	21.0	(13.9-30.3)	175	32.8	(25.3-41.3)
Region									
Southeast	1,285	26.8	(24.2-29.4)	542	22.6	(19.1-26.5)	743	31.0	(27.5-34.7)
Northeast	1,447	30.2	(27.6-32.8)	590	25.3	(21.6-29.4)	857	34.5	(31.2-38.1)
Central	668	30.4	(26.8-34.3)	278	26.7	(21.5-32.5)	390	33.7	(28.9-39.0)
West	1,433	29.5	(27.0-32.2)	616	26.8	(23.1-30.7)	817	32.3	(29.0-35.9)
American Indian Counties	390	29.2	(24.3-34.7)	156	26.8	(19.8-35.2)	234	31.3	(24.8-38.7)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	578	42.6	(37.7-47.6)	191	32.8	(25.7-40.6)	387	49.5	(43.3-55.6)
\$15,000-\$19,999	454	40.7	(35.5-46.2)	155	33.4	(25.5-42.4)	299	45.8	(39.1-52.6)
\$20,000-\$24,999	594	32.9	(28.7-37.4)	255	27.9	(22.2-34.6)	339	38.3	(32.6-44.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	836	28.3	(24.8-32.0)	351	26.9	(21.7-32.8)	485	29.5	(25.1-34.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	925	25.9	(22.9-29.1)	419	23.6	(19.4-28.4)	506	28.4	(24.2-32.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	753	24.8	(21.5-28.4)	355	26.4	(21.6-31.8)	398	22.9	(18.8-27.7)
\$75,000+	566	17.4	(14.4-21.0)	315	16.1	(12.3-20.9)	251	19.4	(14.8-25.1)
Education									
Less than High School	551	42.7	(37.8-47.7)	257	36.0	(29.7-42.8)	294	50.3	(43.0-57.6)
High School or G.E.D.	1,757	30.1	(27.8-32.5)	763	26.3	(23.1-29.9)	994	33.9	(30.7-37.2)
Some Post-High School	1,519	28.0	(25.4-30.6)	567	22.9	(19.1-27.1)	952	32.1	(28.9-35.5)
College Graduate	1,384	22.6	(20.2-25.2)	590	20.4	(17.0-24.3)	794	24.8	(21.6-28.3)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,747	20.4	(18.8-22.2)	1,147	17.7	(15.4-20.3)	1,600	23.2	(21.0-25.5)
Self-employed	657	27.3	(23.6-31.3)	443	25.9	(21.4-30.9)	214	30.9	(24.6-38.1)
Unemployed	110	23.7	(16.2-33.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	252	28.4	(22.6-35.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,239	58.0	(54.9-61.0)	452	53.0	(48.0-58.0)	787	61.8	(57.9-65.5)
Unable to Work	121	65.0	(53.9-74.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,110	28.7	(27.0-30.4)	1,392	27.4	(25.0-30.0)	1,718	29.9	(27.6-32.3)
Divorced/Separated	693	34.3	(30.4-38.4)	274	30.1	(24.4-36.6)	419	37.3	(32.2-42.8)
Widowed	712	60.5	(56.5-64.4)	118	52.3	(42.2-62.2)	594	62.2	(57.8-66.3)
Never Married	706	12.3	(9.7-15.5)	397	11.7	(8.5-16.0)	309	13.3	(9.4-18.5)

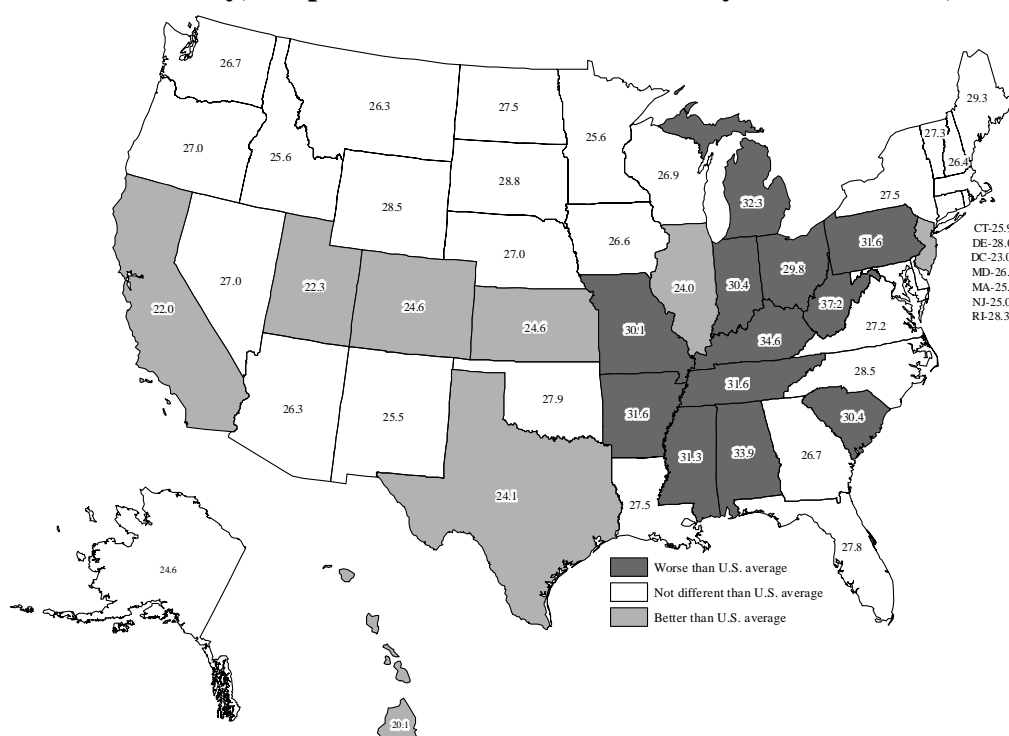
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who have arthritis is 27.1 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Hawaii had the lowest percent of respondents who have arthritis with 20.1 percent, while West Virginia had the highest percent of respondents who have arthritis with 37.2 percent.

Figure 52
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who have arthritis for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 31.4 percent of respondents who stated they do not participate in vigorous physical activity have arthritis, while 19 percent of respondents who participate in vigorous physical activity have arthritis.

Table 65			
Have Arthritis for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003			
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Arthritis	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	787	58.7	54.5-62.8
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,427	24.3	22.9-25.7
Obese	1,217	37.2	34.2-40.3
Overweight	3,118	32.2	30.4-34.0
Not Overweight	1,903	23.2	21.1-25.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,268	37.8	34.8-40.9
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,953	26.3	24.8-27.9
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,835	33.0	31.0-35.0
Moderate Physical Activity	2,249	23.3	21.4-25.3
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,188	31.4	29.8-33.0
Vigorous Physical Activity	976	19.0	16.4-21.9

Table 65 (continued)
Have Arthritis for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Arthritis	95% CI
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,413	28.0	25.4-30.7
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,801	29.1	27.5-30.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,167	27.4	25.9-28.9
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,056	34.8	31.7-38.2
Current Smoker	1,131	27.3	24.3-30.4
Former Smoker	1,441	35.7	33.0-38.5
Never Smoked	2,645	26.1	24.3-28.0
Smokeless Tobacco Use	289	20.2	15.6-25.8
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,871	29.6	28.1-31.0
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,001	23.6	22.0-25.3
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,209	36.8	34.5-39.2
Binge Drinker	792	19.2	16.2-22.7
Not a Binge Drinker	4,403	31.1	29.6-32.6
Heavy Drinker	195	18.5	13.2-25.3
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,998	29.3	27.9-30.8
Hypertension	1,547	50.1	47.3-53.0
No Hypertension	3,671	21.8	20.3-23.3
High Blood Cholesterol	1,386	47.3	44.3-50.3
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,694	28.4	26.5-30.3
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	493	35.9	31.3-40.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,690	47.4	44.8-50.1
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	28.8	23.5-34.7
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,909	26.7	24.5-29.0
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	17.1	13.2-21.9
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,368	22.0	20.4-23.6
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,361	20.5	18.8-22.4
Private Plan (18-64)	511	19.4	16.0-23.5
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	26.3	17.4-37.6
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	34.9	26.5-44.5
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	27.0	19.1-36.7
No Flu Shot (65+)	322	52.6	46.5-58.7
Flu Shot (65+)	1,064	61.0	57.7-64.2
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	496	54.1	49.2-59.0
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	866	62.5	58.8-66.0
Diabetes	445	55.6	50.3-60.8
No Diabetes	4,777	26.7	25.4-28.2
Current Asthma	367	35.5	29.8-41.6
Former Asthma	143	32.1	23.8-41.8
Never Had Asthma	4,699	28.1	26.7-29.6
Disability - Activities Limited	1,122	59.4	55.6-63.0
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,089	21.6	20.2-23.0
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	371	68.3	61.8-74.1
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,844	26.4	25.0-27.8
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	61.2	53.0-68.8
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,050	43.4	41.4-45.3
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,994	21.1	19.2-23.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,209	34.9	33.1-36.8
Military Veteran	861	36.7	33.2-40.4
Not a Military Veteran	4,340	27.2	25.7-28.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

LIMITED BECAUSE OF ARTHRITIS

Definition: Respondents who answered yes to the question “are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?”

Prevalence of Limited Because of Arthritis

- South Dakota 13.4%
- There is no nationwide data available for activities limited because of arthritis

Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for being limited from activities because of arthritis.

Trend Analysis

This was the first year this question was asked so no trend analysis could be done.

Demographics

Gender	There is a substantially larger percentage of women with limited activities due to arthritis than men. This gender difference is most evident in whites, those with less than a high school education, and those employed for wages.
Age	Limited activities due to arthritis increases as age increases with the most notable increases occurring at the 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64 year old age groups. These large increases are due more to large increases in the females whose activities are limited due to arthritis rather than males.
Race	There are no substantial racial differences in the prevalence of limited activities due to arthritis.
Region	There are no appreciable differences in the prevalence of limited activities due to arthritis among the five geographic regions.
Household Income	The prevalence of limited activities due to arthritis decreases as household income increases.
Education	As education levels increase the prevalence of limited activities due to arthritis decreases. This includes a significant drop when a high school education is reached. This large drop at the high school level is more evident in females than males.
Employment Status	Those who are unable to work or retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of limited activities due to arthritis. Those who are self-employed exhibit a higher prevalence than those who are employed for wages.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced demonstrate a much higher prevalence of limited activities due to arthritis than those who are married. Once again, this difference is much more evident in females than males.

Table 66
Respondents Who Are Limited Because of Arthritis, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,214	13.4	(12.4-14.5)	2,177	11.1	(9.7-12.6)	3,037	15.7	(14.3-17.1)
Age									
18-24	356	3.5	(1.7-6.9)	167	3.2	(1.0-9.4)	189	3.8	(1.5-9.0)
25-34	654	4.5	(3.1-6.4)	270	3.7	(2.0-6.8)	384	5.3	(3.4-8.2)
35-44	977	8.7	(6.8-11.0)	431	8.0	(5.5-11.6)	546	9.3	(6.9-12.5)
45-54	1,018	13.5	(11.3-16.1)	463	10.6	(7.8-14.3)	555	16.6	(13.3-20.5)
55-64	792	22.1	(19.1-25.4)	334	18.0	(14.0-23.0)	458	26.2	(22.1-30.8)
65-74	686	25.1	(21.7-28.8)	271	21.4	(16.5-27.2)	415	28.3	(23.8-33.3)
75+	698	28.9	(25.3-32.7)	231	27.2	(21.3-34.0)	467	29.9	(25.6-34.5)
Race									
White	4,769	13.4	(12.3-14.4)	2,006	11.3	(9.9-13.0)	2,763	15.3	(13.9-16.8)
American Indian	277	13.7	(10.0-18.4)	102	8.5	(4.9-14.5)	175	17.7	(12.2-24.8)
Region									
Southeast	1,284	13.0	(11.2-15.1)	542	10.3	(7.9-13.3)	742	15.8	(13.2-18.8)
Northeast	1,446	13.1	(11.3-15.0)	590	11.1	(8.5-14.3)	856	14.9	(12.6-17.5)
Central	667	15.7	(13.1-18.8)	275	14.0	(10.2-18.9)	392	17.3	(13.8-21.4)
West	1,428	13.0	(11.2-14.9)	614	10.6	(8.3-13.4)	814	15.4	(12.9-18.1)
American Indian Counties	389	14.8	(11.4-19.0)	156	12.8	(8.3-19.0)	233	16.7	(12.0-22.7)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	574	25.7	(21.9-29.8)	188	19.4	(14.3-25.9)	386	29.9	(25.0-35.3)
\$15,000-\$19,999	456	19.2	(15.5-23.6)	155	13.2	(8.7-19.5)	301	23.3	(18.2-29.4)
\$20,000-\$24,999	592	15.7	(12.8-19.2)	254	13.3	(9.4-18.7)	338	18.3	(14.3-23.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	837	12.5	(10.2-15.2)	352	10.2	(7.1-14.3)	485	14.5	(11.3-18.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	923	11.2	(9.1-13.7)	418	10.1	(7.3-14.0)	505	12.4	(9.6-15.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	751	9.7	(7.5-12.4)	354	9.6	(6.7-13.4)	397	9.9	(6.8-14.1)
\$75,000+	566	7.1	(5.2-9.5)	315	6.4	(4.2-9.6)	251	8.2	(5.3-12.4)
Education									
Less than High School	547	21.5	(18.0-25.5)	255	15.8	(11.8-20.7)	292	28.2	(22.4-34.7)
High School or G.E.D.	1,756	14.8	(13.0-16.7)	761	12.4	(9.9-15.3)	995	17.3	(14.9-19.9)
Some Post-High School	1,519	12.6	(10.8-14.6)	568	10.2	(7.7-13.3)	951	14.5	(12.2-17.3)
College Graduate	1,380	9.4	(8.0-11.1)	588	8.4	(6.4-11.0)	792	10.4	(8.5-12.8)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,747	7.8	(6.7-9.0)	1,148	6.1	(4.7-7.8)	1,599	9.5	(8.0-11.2)
Self-employed	654	14.1	(11.3-17.6)	441	13.5	(10.0-17.9)	213	15.9	(11.4-21.7)
Unemployed	109	12.0	(7.4-18.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	252	19.3	(14.3-25.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,236	26.4	(23.8-29.2)	450	23.9	(19.9-28.5)	786	28.3	(25.0-31.8)
Unable to Work	118	64.1	(52.9-73.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,107	12.9	(11.7-14.2)	1,390	11.9	(10.2-13.8)	1,717	13.9	(12.3-15.8)
Divorced/Separated	691	17.9	(15.0-21.3)	274	14.1	(10.1-19.4)	417	20.7	(16.7-25.3)
Widowed	710	29.0	(25.5-32.8)	117	27.1	(19.2-36.8)	593	29.4	(25.6-33.5)
Never Married	704	6.1	(4.3-8.7)	395	5.5	(3.3-9.2)	309	7.1	(4.3-11.4)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who are limited because of arthritis for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 20.7 percent of respondents who stated they are obese are limited because of arthritis, while 10.2 percent of respondents who stated they are not overweight are limited because of arthritis.

Table 67
Respondents Who Are Limited Because of Arthritis for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Limited Because of Arthritis	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	785	40.9	37.0-45.0
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,420	9.3	8.4-10.3
Obese	1,218	20.7	18.3-23.2
Overweight	3,118	15.4	14.1-16.8
Not Overweight	1,893	10.2	8.7-11.9
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,265	21.2	18.8-23.7
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,947	11.3	10.2-12.4
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,835	15.8	14.4-17.3
Moderate Physical Activity	2,248	10.2	8.9-11.6
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,182	15.0	13.9-16.2
Vigorous Physical Activity	977	7.4	5.7-9.5
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,410	13.5	11.6-15.6
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,795	13.4	12.2-14.6
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,160	12.6	11.6-13.7
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,054	16.8	14.4-19.5
Current Smoker	1,131	13.6	11.4-16.2
Former Smoker	1,435	16.8	14.8-19.0
Never Smoked	2,642	11.7	10.4-13.0
Smokeless Tobacco Use	286	11.7	8.2-16.6
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,866	13.7	12.7-14.8
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,000	10.5	9.4-11.8
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,202	17.9	16.2-19.7
Binge Drinker	792	8.8	6.8-11.5
Not a Binge Drinker	4,395	14.5	13.4-15.6
Heavy Drinker	195	14.2	8.9-21.7
Not a Heavy Drinker	4,990	13.3	12.4-14.4
Hypertension	1,543	25.0	22.7-27.5
No Hypertension	3,666	9.6	8.6-10.7
High Blood Cholesterol	1,386	22.9	20.6-25.5
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,691	12.7	11.4-14.1
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	494	18.0	14.6-22.0
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,688	23.1	20.9-25.4
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	14.2	10.6-18.8
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,906	12.0	10.5-13.8
No Health Insurance (18-64)	363	7.4	4.9-10.9
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,365	10.3	9.3-11.5
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,363	8.3	7.2-9.7
Private Plan (18-64)	511	11.3	8.6-14.8
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	116	21.0	14.0-30.4
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	130	12.1	7.4-19.1
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	142	15.6	9.6-24.4
No Flu Shot (65+)	321	20.8	16.4-26.0
Flu Shot (65+)	1,062	28.9	26.0-32.0
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	496	24.6	20.6-29.1
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	864	28.6	25.4-32.0
Diabetes	446	28.5	23.9-33.5
No Diabetes	4,767	12.3	11.3-13.3
Current Asthma	367	23.5	18.8-28.9
Former Asthma	140	12.5	7.9-19.3
Never Had Asthma	4,693	12.6	11.6-13.6

Table 67 (continued)
Respondents Who Are Limited Because of Arthritis for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Limited Because of Arthritis	95% CI
Disability - Activities Limited	1,119	50.9	47.3-54.6
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,084	4.7	4.0-5.4
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	369	57.3	51.2-63.1
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,838	10.8	9.9-11.7
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	42.7	35.0-50.9
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,045	19.7	18.2-21.3
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,992	10.2	8.9-11.7
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,203	16.0	14.6-17.5
Military Veteran	859	15.8	13.3-18.6
Not a Military Veteran	4,335	12.9	11.9-14.1

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Disability

LIMITED BECAUSE OF A DISABILITY

Definition: Respondents who answered yes to the question “are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”

Prevalence of Limited Because of a Disability

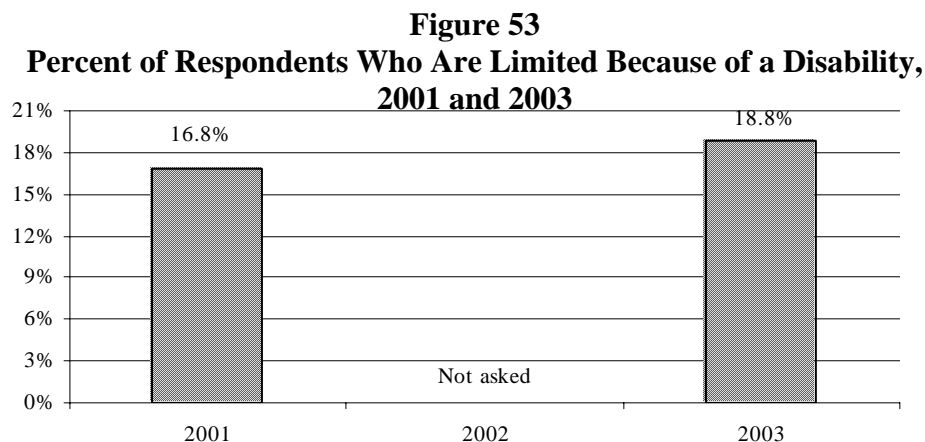
- South Dakota 18.8%
- All participants nationwide 18.8%

Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for limitations due to disability.

Trend Analysis

This question has only been asked two years, 2001 and 2003. There was an increase in the percent of respondents who are limited because of a disability from 2001 to 2003.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

Demographics

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gender | There is no appreciable difference in the prevalence of limited activities between males and females. |
| Age | Limited activities generally increase as age increases with the most notable increases occurring at the 35-44, 55-64, and 75 and older age groups. These large increases are evident in females more than males. |
| Race | There are no substantial racial differences in the prevalence of limited activities. |
| Region | There are no appreciable differences in the prevalence of limited activities among the five geographic regions. |
| Household Income | The prevalence of limited activities decreases as household income increases. |
| Education | As education levels increase the prevalence of limited activities decreases. This includes a very large drop when a high school education is reached. This large drop at the high school level is more evident in females than males. |

Employment Status Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of limited activities. Those who are self-employed exhibit a much higher prevalence than those who are employed for wages. This difference is much more evident in males than females.

Marital Status Those who are divorced demonstrate a much higher prevalence of limited activities than those who are married. Once again this difference is much more evident in females than males.

Table 68
Respondents Who Are Limited Because of a Disability, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,225	18.8	(17.6-20.1)	2,183	17.8	(16.0-19.8)	3,042	19.8	(18.3-21.5)
Age									
18-24	356	9.2	(5.7-14.6)	167	8.4	(3.5-18.6)	189	10.1	(6.1-16.3)
25-34	658	7.1	(5.2-9.6)	272	7.9	(5.1-12.1)	386	6.3	(4.2-9.5)
35-44	979	15.0	(12.7-17.7)	432	14.9	(11.5-19.1)	547	15.1	(12.1-18.6)
45-54	1,019	19.4	(16.8-22.3)	464	19.5	(15.8-23.7)	555	19.3	(15.9-23.3)
55-64	798	28.2	(24.9-31.8)	335	26.9	(22.1-32.3)	463	29.5	(25.1-34.3)
65-74	686	26.6	(23.1-30.4)	270	25.3	(20.1-31.4)	416	27.8	(23.3-32.8)
75+	696	38.2	(34.3-42.2)	233	36.5	(30.1-43.5)	463	39.2	(34.4-44.2)
Race									
White	4,776	18.5	(17.2-19.8)	2,010	17.8	(15.9-19.9)	2,766	19.2	(17.6-20.9)
American Indian	278	19.2	(14.9-24.4)	102	13.9	(8.9-21.0)	176	23.3	(17.1-30.8)
Region									
Southeast	1,286	17.6	(15.2-20.2)	543	15.8	(12.4-20.0)	743	19.3	(16.4-22.7)
Northeast	1,448	18.1	(16.1-20.4)	590	17.0	(13.9-20.6)	858	19.2	(16.6-22.1)
Central	667	20.5	(17.5-24.0)	278	21.2	(16.5-26.9)	389	19.9	(16.1-24.3)
West	1,433	20.8	(18.6-23.2)	616	19.6	(16.5-23.2)	817	22.0	(19.1-25.3)
American Indian Counties	391	18.4	(14.7-22.8)	156	20.6	(14.8-27.9)	235	16.6	(12.2-22.1)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	578	34.7	(30.3-39.5)	191	29.0	(22.5-36.5)	387	38.7	(33.0-44.7)
\$15,000-\$19,999	455	26.2	(21.7-31.2)	155	22.5	(16.0-30.7)	300	28.7	(23.0-35.2)
\$20,000-\$24,999	595	20.8	(17.4-24.7)	256	20.2	(15.3-26.3)	339	21.4	(17.1-26.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	839	18.7	(15.0-23.0)	353	21.4	(15.2-29.3)	486	16.2	(12.7-20.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	926	16.8	(14.3-19.7)	418	17.6	(13.9-22.1)	508	16.0	(12.7-19.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	752	12.7	(10.3-15.6)	354	13.0	(9.8-17.1)	398	12.4	(9.1-16.7)
\$75,000+	568	11.5	(9.1-14.5)	316	11.9	(8.8-16.0)	252	10.8	(7.5-15.5)
Education									
Less than High School	549	26.4	(22.5-30.8)	256	21.3	(16.6-27.0)	293	32.3	(26.2-39.1)
High School or G.E.D.	1,758	19.8	(17.9-21.9)	764	17.8	(15.1-20.8)	994	21.9	(19.2-24.9)
Some Post-High School	1,523	18.7	(16.2-21.4)	568	18.3	(14.1-23.3)	955	19.0	(16.3-22.1)
College Graduate	1,385	14.9	(13.0-17.0)	590	16.0	(13.0-19.5)	795	13.8	(11.5-16.5)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,756	11.7	(10.4-13.1)	1,151	11.1	(9.3-13.1)	1,605	12.3	(10.6-14.3)
Self-employed	657	17.8	(14.7-21.5)	443	17.5	(13.7-22.0)	214	18.8	(13.7-25.2)
Unemployed	109	20.0	(13.1-29.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	252	20.3	(15.2-26.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,234	34.9	(32.1-37.9)	451	33.9	(29.4-38.8)	783	35.7	(32.1-39.5)
Unable to Work	120	87.6	(75.5-94.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,115	18.0	(16.6-19.5)	1,392	18.4	(16.3-20.6)	1,723	17.7	(15.8-19.7)
Divorced/Separated	694	25.7	(22.2-29.5)	274	23.1	(18.0-29.1)	420	27.6	(23.0-32.7)
Widowed	706	34.2	(30.5-38.1)	118	32.8	(24.2-42.9)	588	34.5	(30.4-38.8)
Never Married	709	11.8	(8.6-15.9)	398	12.4	(8.0-18.6)	311	10.8	(7.2-15.9)

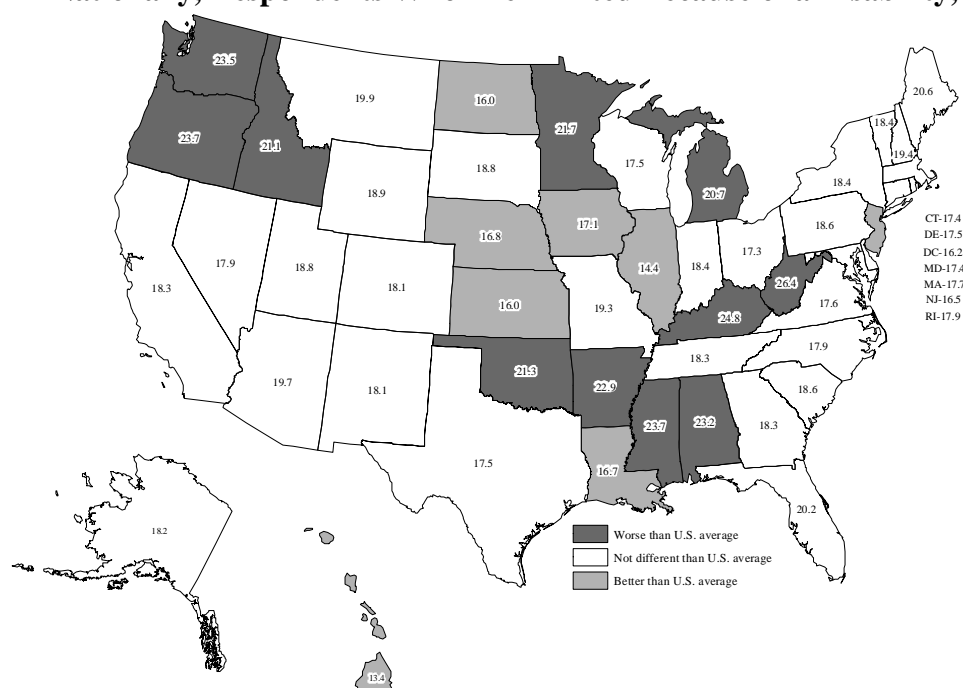
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who are limited because of a disability is 18.8 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Hawaii had the lowest percent of respondents who are limited because of a disability with 13.4 percent, while West Virginia had the highest percent of respondents who are limited because of disability with 26.4 percent.

Figure 54
Nationally, Respondents Who Are Limited Because of a Disability, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who are limited because of a disability for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 40.3 percent of respondents who stated they have diabetes are limited because of a disability, while 17.2 percent of respondents who stated they do not have diabetes are limited because of a disability.

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Limited Because of Disability	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	787	57.9	53.7-62.0
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,429	13.0	11.9-14.3
Obese	1,218	26.0	23.4-28.8
Overweight	3,120	21.3	19.7-23.1
Not Overweight	1,904	15.0	13.3-16.9
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,269	27.3	24.7-30.1
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,954	16.5	15.1-17.9
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,843	21.6	19.8-23.5
Moderate Physical Activity	2,251	15.5	14.0-17.2
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,195	21.2	19.8-22.7
Vigorous Physical Activity	977	10.2	8.3-12.4

Table 69 (continued)
Limited Because of a Disability for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Limited Because of Disability	95% CI
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,411	20.6	18.3-23.0
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,805	18.2	16.8-19.7
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,169	17.7	16.4-19.1
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,056	23.7	21.0-26.7
Current Smoker	1,134	20.5	17.9-23.3
Former Smoker	1,441	24.3	21.9-26.9
Never Smoked	2,643	15.5	13.9-17.2
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	18.2	13.7-23.8
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,878	19.0	17.7-20.3
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,008	14.2	12.9-15.7
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,204	26.1	23.9-28.4
Binge Drinker	793	12.4	10.0-15.2
Not a Binge Drinker	4,404	20.4	19.1-21.9
Heavy Drinker	195	17.1	11.5-24.6
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,000	19.0	17.7-20.3
Hypertension	1,546	32.0	29.4-34.7
No Hypertension	3,673	14.6	13.2-16.0
High Blood Cholesterol	1,389	30.2	27.6-33.1
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,694	17.6	16.1-19.3
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	494	26.1	22.0-30.7
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,694	26.2	23.9-28.6
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	21.6	17.0-27.0
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,911	15.6	13.8-17.5
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	15.7	11.8-20.5
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,376	15.3	13.9-16.8
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,368	12.5	10.9-14.2
Private Plan (18-64)	511	14.8	11.7-18.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	33.3	24.0-44.1
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	26.9	19.2-36.2
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	143	17.0	10.8-25.7
No Flu Shot (65+)	320	27.1	22.1-32.7
Flu Shot (65+)	1,061	34.5	31.4-37.7
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	495	28.9	24.6-33.5
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	862	35.3	31.9-39.0
Diabetes	450	40.3	35.3-45.6
No Diabetes	4,773	17.2	16.0-18.5
Current Asthma	367	37.7	30.9-45.0
Former Asthma	143	18.4	12.5-26.2
Never Had Asthma	4,699	17.3	16.1-18.5
Arthritis	1,770	38.9	36.4-41.6
No Arthritis	3,441	10.7	9.5-12.1
Arthritis - Activities Limited	832	71.6	67.9-75.1
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,371	10.7	9.6-11.8
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	371	78.5	72.7-83.3
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,853	15.3	14.1-16.5
Injured in a Fall (45+)	175	48.2	40.1-56.4
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,053	25.6	23.9-27.4
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,996	14.6	12.7-16.6
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,209	22.3	20.7-23.9
Military Veteran	861	22.9	19.9-26.1
Not a Military Veteran	4,349	18.0	16.7-19.4

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR A DISABILITY

Definition: Respondents who answered yes to the question “do you have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?”

Prevalence of Special Equipment for a Disability

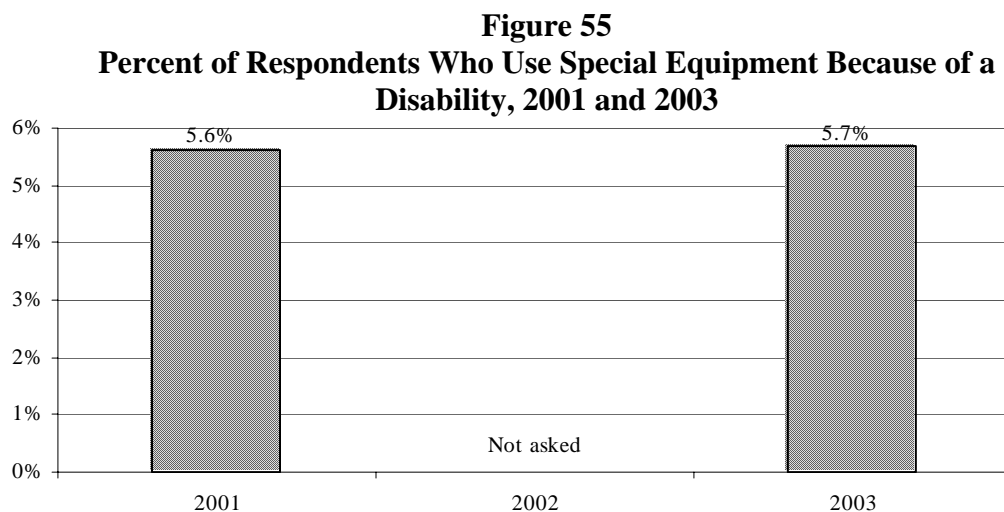
- South Dakota 5.7%
- All participants nationwide 6.3%

Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for special equipment for a disability.

Trend Analysis

This question has only been asked two years, 2001 and 2003. There was a slight increase in the percent of respondents who use special equipment for a disability from 2001 to 2003.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001 and 2003

Demographics

Gender	There is no appreciable difference in the prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment between males and females.
Age	Disabilities requiring special equipment generally increase as age increases with the most notable increase occurring at the 75 and older age group.
Race	There are no substantial racial differences in the prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment.
Region	The west region exhibits a very high prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment while the northeast region shows a very low prevalence. Also, the central region's prevalence for males is very high.

Household Income The prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment decreases as household income increases with the most notable decreases occurring at the \$20,000-\$24,999 and \$35,000-\$49,999 income groups.

Education As education levels increase the prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment decreases. This includes a very large drop when a high school education is achieved. This large drop at the high school level is more evident in females than males.

Employment Status Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment.

Marital Status Those who are divorced demonstrate a much higher prevalence of disabilities requiring special equipment than those who are married. Once again, this difference is much more evident in females than males.

Table 70
Respondents Who Use Special Equipment Because of a Disability, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,229	5.7	(5.0-6.4)	2,186	4.8	(3.9-5.8)	3,043	6.5	(5.6-7.5)
Age									
18-24	356	2.2	(0.8-5.5)	167	2.7	(0.8-8.6)	189	1.7	(0.3-7.5)
25-34	657	1.5	(0.7-3.0)	272	2.3	(1.0-5.3)	385	0.6	(0.2-1.8)
35-44	980	2.7	(1.7-4.2)	433	3.3	(1.8-6.0)	547	2.1	(1.2-3.7)
45-54	1,019	3.5	(2.4-5.0)	464	2.8	(1.7-4.5)	555	4.2	(2.5-7.1)
55-64	798	6.3	(4.7-8.3)	335	5.6	(3.6-8.7)	463	7.0	(4.8-10.0)
65-74	688	9.6	(7.4-12.3)	272	7.9	(5.1-12.2)	416	11.1	(8.2-15.0)
75+	697	21.6	(18.5-25.0)	233	17.2	(12.6-22.9)	464	24.3	(20.4-28.7)
Race									
White	4,780	5.5	(4.9-6.3)	2,013	4.7	(3.8-5.9)	2,767	6.3	(5.4-7.3)
American Indian	277	8.1	(5.2-12.5)	102	8.8	(4.3-17.2)	175	7.7	(4.4-12.9)
Region									
Southeast	1,287	5.4	(4.2-7.0)	544	4.4	(2.8-6.7)	743	6.5	(4.8-8.7)
Northeast	1,450	4.4	(3.5-5.6)	592	2.8	(1.8-4.6)	858	5.8	(4.5-7.5)
Central	668	6.3	(4.6-8.4)	278	7.3	(4.7-11.3)	390	5.3	(3.7-7.7)
West	1,434	7.0	(5.8-8.5)	616	5.7	(4.2-7.8)	818	8.3	(6.6-10.5)
American Indian Counties	390	6.1	(3.9-9.4)	156	7.5	(4.1-13.4)	234	4.8	(2.5-9.1)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	578	14.4	(11.7-17.6)	191	11.1	(7.6-15.9)	387	16.7	(13.1-21.1)
\$15,000-\$19,999	456	13.8	(10.4-18.1)	155	13.5	(8.5-20.8)	301	14.0	(9.8-19.7)
\$20,000-\$24,999	595	6.4	(4.8-8.5)	256	5.1	(3.0-8.3)	339	7.8	(5.5-11.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	839	4.6	(3.3-6.4)	353	4.2	(2.3-7.5)	486	4.9	(3.3-7.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	927	2.0	(1.2-3.2)	419	2.6	(1.4-4.8)	508	1.3	(0.7-2.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	752	1.9	(0.9-3.9)	355	1.7	(0.7-3.9)	397	2.2	(0.7-6.6)
\$75,000+	568	2.0	(1.2-3.4)	316	2.0	(1.0-3.9)	252	2.1	(0.9-4.5)
Education									
Less than High School	549	12.2	(9.6-15.2)	256	9.6	(6.6-13.7)	293	15.2	(11.3-20.1)
High School or G.E.D.	1,760	6.2	(5.0-7.6)	765	5.3	(3.6-7.7)	995	7.1	(5.6-8.9)
Some Post-High School	1,523	4.5	(3.5-5.7)	568	2.8	(1.9-4.3)	955	5.8	(4.2-7.8)
College Graduate	1,386	3.8	(2.9-5.1)	592	4.1	(2.7-6.3)	794	3.5	(2.5-5.0)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	2,755	1.8	(1.2-2.7)	1,151	2.3	(1.4-3.8)	1,604	1.3	(0.7-2.3)
Self-employed	657	2.3	(1.4-3.7)	443	1.8	(0.9-3.3)	214	3.8	(1.8-7.7)
Unemployed	110	5.6	(2.8-11.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	252	9.3	(5.9-14.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,237	16.9	(14.8-19.3)	453	14.8	(11.6-18.7)	784	18.5	(15.8-21.6)
Unable to Work	120	35.1	(26.1-45.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 70 (continued)									
Respondents Who Use Special Equipment Because of a Disability, 2003									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,117	4.1	(3.4-4.9)	1,395	4.3	(3.3-5.5)	1,722	3.9	(3.0-5.0)
Divorced/Separated	694	7.8	(5.9-10.4)	274	7.2	(4.4-11.6)	420	8.3	(5.8-11.8)
Widowed	708	22.2	(19.0-25.8)	118	21.2	(14.0-30.8)	590	22.4	(18.9-26.3)
Never Married	709	3.2	(1.8-5.7)	398	3.5	(1.8-7.0)	311	2.7	(1.0-7.3)

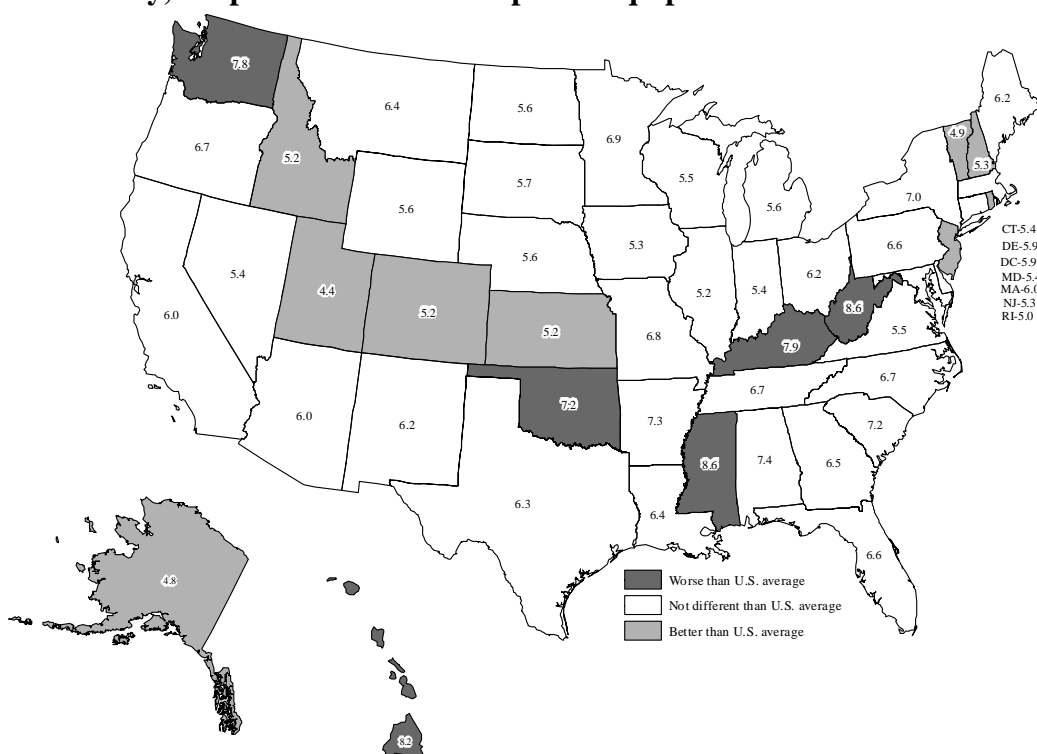
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who use special equipment because of a disability is 6.3 percent. South Dakota was not significantly different from the United States. Utah had the lowest percent of respondents who use special equipment because of a disability with 4.4 percent, while Mississippi and West Virginia both had the highest percent of respondents who use special equipment because of a disability with 8.6 percent.

Figure 56
Nationally, Respondents Who Use Special Equipment Because of a Disability, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percentages of those who use special equipment because of a disability for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 23.2 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health use special equipment because of a disability, while 3.0 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health use special equipment because of a disability.

Table 71
Use Special Equipment Because of a Disability for Selected Health Behaviors and
Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Use Special Equipment Because of Disability	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	788	23.2	20.1-26.7
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,432	3.0	2.5-3.7
Obese	1,218	8.8	7.2-10.6
Overweight	3,120	6.0	5.2-6.9
Not Overweight	1,907	5.1	4.0-6.4
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,268	11.8	10.0-13.7
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,959	4.0	3.3-4.7
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,845	7.9	6.9-9.0
Moderate Physical Activity	2,252	3.0	2.3-3.9
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,199	6.7	5.9-7.5
Vigorous Physical Activity	978	2.0	1.1-3.7
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,414	7.3	6.0-8.8
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,806	5.0	4.3-5.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,172	4.9	4.2-5.6
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,057	9.0	7.1-11.3
Current Smoker	1,134	5.7	4.2-7.6
Former Smoker	1,443	7.4	6.0-9.0
Never Smoked	2,645	4.8	4.0-5.6
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	4.5	2.4-8.4
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,882	5.8	5.1-6.5
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,009	3.2	2.5-4.0
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,207	9.6	8.3-10.9
Binge Drinker	793	2.8	1.6-4.7
Not a Binge Drinker	4,408	6.4	5.6-7.2
Heavy Drinker	195	6.4	3.0-13.0
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,004	5.6	5.0-6.3
Hypertension	1,549	11.3	9.7-13.1
No Hypertension	3,674	3.8	3.2-4.6
High Blood Cholesterol	1,391	8.7	7.2-10.4
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,695	5.7	4.8-6.8
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	494	11.9	9.1-15.3
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,695	8.9	7.5-10.5
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	319	8.9	6.3-12.5
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,912	4.2	3.3-5.4
No Health Insurance (18-64)	366	2.7	1.4-5.0
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,377	3.0	2.4-3.8
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,369	2.1	1.5-3.0
Private Plan (18-64)	511	1.8	0.9-3.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	4.0	2.0-7.8
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	131	7.0	3.6-13.1
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	143	9.4	4.4-19.2
No Flu Shot (65+)	320	12.2	9.0-16.4
Flu Shot (65+)	1,064	17.1	14.8-19.7
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	495	13.7	10.6-17.4
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	865	17.4	14.9-20.2
Diabetes	450	15.4	11.9-19.6
No Diabetes	4,777	4.9	4.3-5.6

Table 71 (continued)
Use Special Equipment Because of a Disability for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Use Special Equipment Because of Disability	95% CI
Current Asthma	368	11.3	8.4-15.2
Former Asthma	143	6.7	3.8-11.7
Never Had Asthma	4,702	5.2	4.5-5.9
Arthritis	1,773	13.5	11.8-15.3
No Arthritis	3,442	2.5	2.0-3.2
Arthritis - Activities Limited	833	24.2	20.8-27.8
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,374	2.8	2.3-3.3
Disability - Activities Limited	1,125	23.6	20.8-26.6
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,099	1.5	1.1-2.0
Injured in a Fall (45+)	175	24.5	18.2-32.2
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,057	8.3	7.3-9.4
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	1,998	3.1	2.3-4.0
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	3,211	7.7	6.8-8.8
Military Veteran	862	6.4	4.9-8.2
Not a Military Veteran	4,352	5.5	4.8-6.3

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Falls

Definition: Respondents ages 45 and older who answered yes to the question “were you injured in a fall; by injured we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor?”

Prevalence of Injured in a Fall

- South Dakota 4.9%
- There is no nationwide percent for being injured in a fall

Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for being injured in a fall.

Trend Analysis

This was the first year this question was asked so no trend analysis could be done.

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a much higher incidence of being injured in a fall than males.
Age	There does not seem to be a strong trend regarding the incidence of being injured in a fall as age increases.
Race	American Indians demonstrate a substantially higher incidence of being injured in a fall than whites.
Region	The American Indian counties region shows a very high incidence of being injured in a fall, while the southeast region exhibits a very low incidence.
Household Income	The incidence of being injured in a fall does not really seem to change as household income changes with the exception of the less than \$15,000 income group. This group has a much larger incidence than any other income group.
Education	As education levels increase the incidence of being injured in a fall does not seem to change.
Employment Status	There are no major differences among the various employment status.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced demonstrate a much higher incidence of being injured in a fall than those who are married. This difference is much more evident in females than males.

Table 72
Respondents, Ages 45 and Older, Who Were Injured in a Fall, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	3,238	4.9	(4.2-5.7)	1,314	3.6	(2.8-4.8)	1,924	6.0	(4.9-7.3)
Age									
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	1,021	5.2	(4.0-6.8)	466	3.8	(2.4-6.0)	555	6.7	(4.8-9.3)
55-64	797	5.1	(3.8-7.0)	335	3.6	(2.1-5.9)	462	6.7	(4.5-9.8)
65-74	687	4.0	(2.8-5.7)	271	2.8	(1.3-5.6)	416	5.1	(3.3-7.6)
75+	700	4.9	(3.5-7.0)	233	4.6	(2.4-8.6)	467	5.2	(3.4-7.9)
Race									
White	3,029	4.7	(4.0-5.6)	1,222	3.7	(2.8-4.9)	1,807	5.6	(4.6-6.9)
American Indian	130	11.5	(6.4-19.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Region									
Southeast	780	3.5	(2.5-5.0)	312	1.8	(0.8-3.9)	468	5.0	(3.4-7.4)
Northeast	927	5.7	(4.3-7.5)	375	4.6	(2.9-7.4)	552	6.7	(4.8-9.3)
Central	435	4.7	(2.8-7.7)	181	4.8	(2.3-9.8)	254	4.6	(2.3-9.0)
West	888	5.2	(3.9-7.0)	357	3.6	(2.1-6.1)	531	6.6	(4.6-9.3)
American Indian Counties	208	11.4	(6.8-18.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	409	11.0	(8.0-14.9)	131	10.5	(6.0-17.8)	278	11.2	(7.6-16.4)
\$15,000-\$19,999	301	4.2	(2.4-7.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$20,000-\$24,999	374	4.0	(2.4-6.6)	145	0.8	(0.2-3.0)	229	6.7	(4.0-11.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	499	4.0	(2.6-6.3)	229	1.7	(0.7-4.0)	270	6.8	(4.0-11.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	510	4.9	(3.3-7.3)	223	5.0	(2.7-9.2)	287	4.9	(3.0-7.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	413	4.2	(2.6-6.7)	206	3.2	(1.5-6.6)	207	5.5	(3.0-9.8)
\$75,000+	335	3.1	(1.7-5.4)	196	2.8	(1.3-5.9)	139	3.5	(1.5-8.3)
Education									
Less than High School	428	7.1	(4.8-10.3)	193	7.0	(4.0-12.1)	235	7.1	(4.1-11.8)
High School or G.E.D.	1,167	4.5	(3.3-6.0)	469	3.5	(2.1-5.7)	698	5.4	(3.7-7.6)
Some Post-High School	845	5.4	(4.0-7.2)	296	4.2	(2.5-7.1)	549	6.3	(4.4-8.7)
College Graduate	788	3.9	(2.7-5.4)	352	1.8	(0.9-3.6)	436	6.0	(4.1-8.8)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	1,277	3.6	(2.7-4.8)	500	2.9	(1.8-4.8)	777	4.1	(2.9-5.8)
Self-employed	439	5.2	(3.4-7.9)	302	4.8	(2.9-7.8)	137	6.5	(2.9-13.9)
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	147	7.4	(4.0-13.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,240	4.7	(3.6-6.1)	453	3.2	(1.8-5.5)	787	5.8	(4.3-7.8)
Unable to Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	1,909	4.0	(3.2-4.9)	893	3.1	(2.1-4.4)	1,016	5.0	(3.7-6.6)
Divorced/Separated	444	9.0	(6.4-12.5)	192	6.3	(3.6-10.9)	252	11.4	(7.5-17.0)
Widowed	700	6.1	(4.4-8.6)	119	6.0	(2.2-15.0)	581	6.2	(4.3-8.8)
Never Married	183	5.9	(3.2-10.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who were injured in a fall for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 9 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health were injured in a fall, while 3.9 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health status were injured in a fall.

Table 73
Injured in a Fall, Ages 45 and Older, for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Injured in a Fall	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	644	9.0	6.9-11.6
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	2,585	3.9	3.2-4.8
Obese	787	7.0	5.3-9.1
Overweight	2,032	4.9	4.0-6.0
Not Overweight	1,062	5.0	3.7-6.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	915	6.2	4.7-8.1
Leisure Time Physical Activity	2,321	4.4	3.6-5.4
No Moderate Physical Activity	1,882	5.5	4.5-6.6
Moderate Physical Activity	1,254	4.0	2.9-5.3
No Vigorous Physical Activity	2,784	4.8	4.0-5.7
Vigorous Physical Activity	416	5.6	3.6-8.7
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	859	5.0	3.7-6.8
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	2,374	4.9	4.0-5.9
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	2,467	4.9	4.1-5.9
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	771	4.8	3.4-6.8
Current Smoker	572	6.0	4.2-8.5
Former Smoker	1,115	4.0	2.9-5.4
Never Smoked	1,547	5.2	4.1-6.4
Smokeless Tobacco Use	103	4.1	1.6-10.2
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	3,102	5.0	4.2-5.8
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,649	4.1	3.2-5.3
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	1,578	5.8	4.7-7.2
Binge Drinker	260	3.9	2.2-6.9
Not a Binge Drinker	2,955	5.0	4.3-5.9
Heavy Drinker	*	*	*
Not a Heavy Drinker	3,133	5.0	4.2-5.8
Hypertension	1,340	5.5	4.4-6.9
No Hypertension	1,893	4.5	3.6-5.6
High Blood Cholesterol	1,175	5.1	4.0-6.6
No High Blood Cholesterol	1,740	4.6	3.7-5.8
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	382	4.3	2.6-6.9
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,498	6.4	5.2-7.9
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	220	3.8	1.7-8.0
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,040	5.1	3.8-6.7
No Health Insurance (18-64)	147	8.0	4.4-14.3
Health Insurance (18-64)	1,646	5.0	4.0-6.2
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	1,136	4.0	3.0-5.3
Private Plan (18-64)	283	6.4	3.9-10.4
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	*	*	*
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	*	*	*
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	*	*	*
No Flu Shot (65+)	322	3.3	1.7-6.3
Flu Shot (65+)	1,064	4.9	3.7-6.4
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	497	5.1	3.3-7.7
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	865	4.3	3.1-6.0
Diabetes	396	5.5	3.6-8.4
No Diabetes	2,840	4.8	4.0-5.7
Current Asthma	234	4.5	2.7-7.4
Former Asthma	*	*	*
Never Had Asthma	2,918	4.9	4.1-5.8

Table 73 (continued)
Injured in a Fall, Ages 45 and Older, for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions,
2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Injured in a Fall	95% CI
Arthritis	1,493	6.8	5.5-8.3
No Arthritis	1,734	3.4	2.6-4.4
Arthritis - Activities Limited	707	10.1	7.9-12.7
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	2,515	3.5	2.9-4.4
Disability - Activities Limited	893	8.7	6.9-10.9
No Disability - Activities Limited	2,335	3.4	2.7-4.3
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	331	13.1	9.6-17.6
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	2,901	4.0	3.3-4.8
Sunburn in Past 12 Months	813	5.3	4.0-7.1
No Sunburn in Past 12 Months	2,411	4.8	3.9-5.7
Military Veteran	686	3.1	2.0-4.8
Not a Military Veteran	2,541	5.4	4.6-6.4

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Sunburn

Definition: Respondents who answered yes to the question “have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?”

Prevalence of Sunburns

- South Dakota 44.3%
- All participants nationwide 33.4%

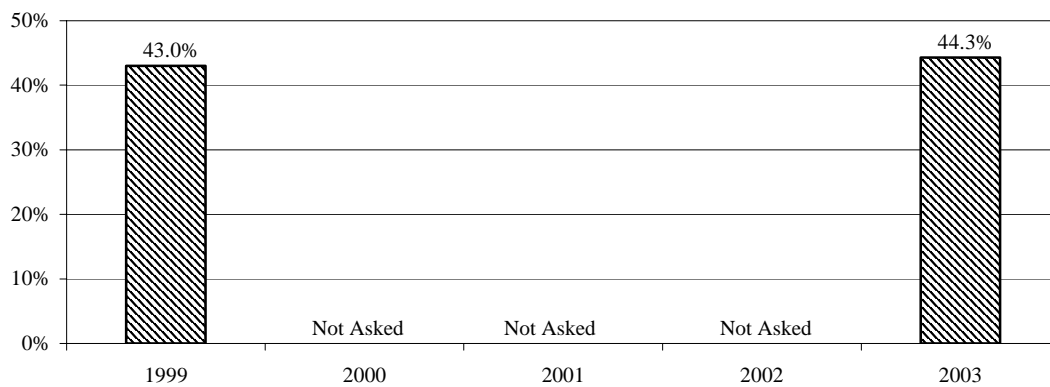
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for sunburns.

Trend Analysis

This question has only been asked two years, 1999 and 2003. There was a slight increase in the percent of respondents who stated they had sunburn from 1999 to 2003.

Figure 57
Percent of Respondents Who Had Sunburn in the Past 12 Months, 1999 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1999 and 2003

Demographics

Gender	Males demonstrate a significantly higher incidence of being sunburned than females.
Age	As age increases the incidence of being sunburned decreases. This includes large decreases in the 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, and 75 and older age groups.
Race	Whites demonstrate a substantially higher incidence of being sunburned than American Indians. This racial difference is much more evident in males than females.
Region	There are no appreciable differences among the five geographic regions.
Household Income	The incidence of being sunburned increases as household income increases.

Education	As education levels increase the incidence of being sunburned generally increases.
Employment Status	Those employed for wages exhibit a much higher incidence of being sunburned than those who are self-employed.
Marital Status	Those who have never been married exhibit a very high incidence of being sunburned while those who are widowed show a very low incidence.

Table 74
Respondents Who Had Sunburn in the Past 12 Months, 2003

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	5,242	44.3	(42.6-45.9)	2,187	49.5	(47.0-52.0)	3,055	39.2	(37.2-41.4)
<u>Age</u>									
18-24	359	69.1	(63.4-74.3)	170	69.2	(60.8-76.5)	189	69.0	(61.0-76.0)
25-34	656	61.5	(57.2-65.7)	272	64.7	(58.0-70.9)	384	58.2	(52.7-63.5)
35-44	981	55.7	(52.2-59.1)	433	60.3	(55.0-65.3)	548	51.0	(46.4-55.6)
45-54	1,022	45.1	(41.7-48.6)	466	49.8	(44.8-54.9)	556	40.1	(35.6-44.8)
55-64	793	28.4	(25.1-32.0)	332	34.9	(29.5-40.6)	461	22.0	(18.2-26.4)
65-74	688	14.8	(12.1-18.0)	271	17.6	(13.2-23.0)	417	12.4	(9.4-16.4)
75+	708	6.8	(5.0-9.1)	233	10.6	(7.0-15.7)	475	4.5	(3.0-6.7)
<u>Race</u>									
White	4,784	45.7	(44.0-47.4)	2,011	51.4	(48.8-54.0)	2,773	40.1	(37.9-42.3)
American Indian	280	31.9	(25.5-39.1)	102	28.0	(19.0-39.3)	178	34.8	(26.4-44.2)
<u>Region</u>									
Southeast	1,284	44.7	(41.5-47.9)	543	51.7	(46.8-56.5)	741	37.6	(33.5-41.8)
Northeast	1,450	44.8	(41.8-47.7)	591	51.1	(46.6-55.6)	859	39.1	(35.3-42.9)
Central	673	42.2	(37.9-46.6)	278	42.8	(36.4-49.4)	395	41.7	(36.0-47.5)
West	1,442	45.3	(42.3-48.3)	619	49.4	(44.8-53.9)	823	41.2	(37.3-45.2)
American Indian Counties	393	37.7	(32.1-43.7)	156	38.7	(30.1-48.1)	237	36.9	(29.8-44.6)
<u>Household Income</u>									
Less than \$15,000	583	29.4	(24.6-34.6)	194	33.1	(24.9-42.5)	389	26.8	(21.4-32.9)
\$15,000-\$19,999	457	36.0	(30.4-42.1)	155	42.2	(32.5-52.5)	302	31.8	(25.5-38.9)
\$20,000-\$24,999	596	42.5	(37.6-47.6)	256	50.1	(42.7-57.4)	340	34.4	(28.1-41.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	839	44.2	(39.8-48.6)	354	43.7	(36.9-50.8)	485	44.6	(39.2-50.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	921	49.1	(45.4-52.8)	417	54.4	(48.9-59.7)	504	43.3	(38.5-48.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	752	52.1	(48.0-56.2)	354	55.9	(50.0-61.6)	398	47.7	(42.2-53.3)
\$75,000+	565	52.4	(47.8-57.1)	315	55.7	(49.5-61.8)	250	47.2	(40.5-54.1)
<u>Education</u>									
Less than High School	552	29.6	(24.6-35.0)	256	32.2	(25.3-39.9)	296	26.6	(19.9-34.5)
High School or G.E.D.	1,761	40.8	(38.0-43.6)	765	46.0	(41.9-50.2)	996	35.4	(31.8-39.2)
Some Post-High School	1,520	49.9	(46.8-53.1)	567	58.1	(53.1-62.9)	953	43.3	(39.5-47.2)
College Graduate	1,390	48.1	(45.0-51.1)	592	52.6	(48.0-57.2)	798	43.5	(39.6-47.5)
<u>Employment Status</u>									
Employed for Wages	2,751	53.3	(51.1-55.5)	1,149	58.5	(55.2-61.8)	1,602	48.0	(45.1-50.8)
Self-employed	654	43.4	(39.1-47.9)	442	46.9	(41.6-52.2)	212	34.5	(27.5-42.2)
Unemployed	113	53.6	(42.1-64.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	253	37.3	(30.9-44.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,244	12.7	(10.7-14.9)	450	17.2	(13.8-21.4)	794	9.3	(7.2-11.9)
Unable to Work	123	31.0	(22.4-41.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Marital Status</u>									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,114	44.2	(42.2-46.1)	1,390	47.5	(44.6-50.4)	1,724	40.8	(38.2-43.4)
Divorced/Separated	689	42.6	(38.4-47.0)	271	47.9	(41.2-54.7)	418	38.8	(33.5-44.4)
Widowed	718	9.5	(7.4-12.2)	120	13.4	(7.9-21.7)	598	8.8	(6.6-11.6)
Never Married	716	61.0	(56.2-65.6)	405	60.4	(54.0-66.5)	311	61.9	(54.9-68.6)

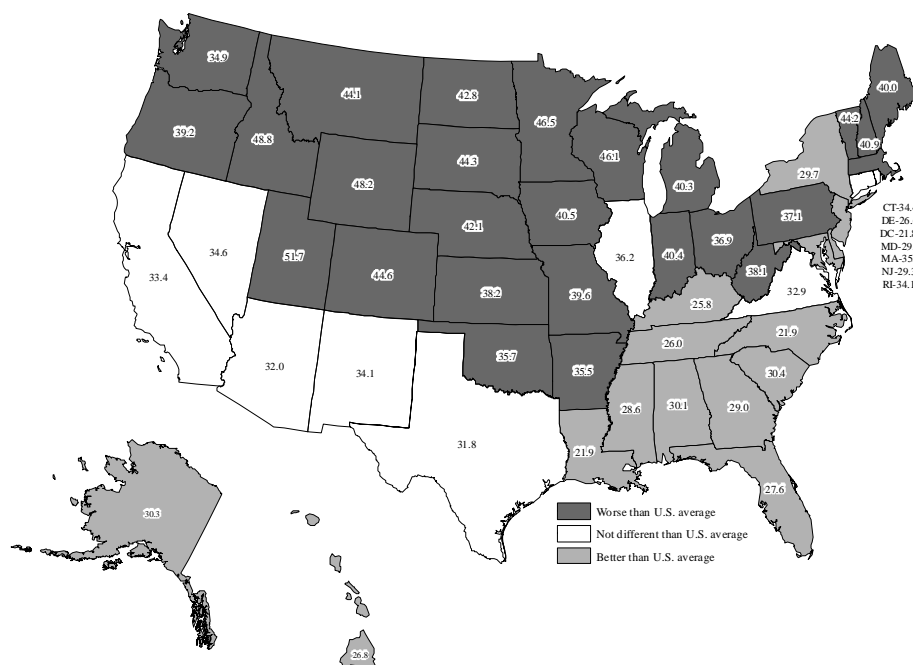
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

National Statistics

The national percent for respondents who stated they had sunburn is 33.4 percent. South Dakota was significantly worse than the United States. The District of Columbia had the lowest percent of respondents who stated they had sunburn with 21.8 percent, while Utah had the highest percent of respondents who stated they had sunburn with 51.7 percent.

Figure 58
Nationally, Respondents Who Had Sunburn in the Past 12 Months, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who stated they had sunburn for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 46.7 percent of respondents who stated they consume less than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day had sunburn in the past 12 months, while 33.9 percent of respondents who stated they did consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day had sunburn in the past 12 months.

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Sunburn	95% CI
Fair or Poor Health Status	796	25.0	21.5-29.0
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	4,436	47.2	45.4-48.9
Obese	1,215	41.8	38.5-45.1
Overweight	3,118	43.0	40.9-45.2
Not Overweight	1,911	47.1	44.3-49.9
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,275	32.9	29.7-36.2
Leisure Time Physical Activity	3,966	47.4	45.5-49.3
No Moderate Physical Activity	2,835	39.6	37.4-41.9
Moderate Physical Activity	2,247	50.4	47.9-52.9
No Vigorous Physical Activity	4,183	40.6	38.8-42.5
Vigorous Physical Activity	976	58.3	54.5-62.0

Table 75 (continued)
Had a Sunburn in the Past 12 Months for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions,
2003

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Sunburn	95% CI
Not Doing Anything to Control Weight	1,422	44.2	41.0-47.4
Trying to Lose or Maintain Weight	3,811	44.3	42.4-46.3
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	4,178	46.7	44.9-48.6
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,064	33.9	30.5-37.5
Current Smoker	1,137	47.3	43.7-50.9
Former Smoker	1,443	35.8	33.0-38.8
Never Smoked	2,655	47.0	44.7-49.3
Smokeless Tobacco Use	290	58.0	51.0-64.7
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	4,865	43.3	41.6-45.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,010	48.5	46.4-50.6
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	2,218	37.8	35.2-40.4
Binge Drinker	794	60.8	56.7-64.8
Not a Binge Drinker	4,419	40.4	38.7-42.2
Heavy Drinker	197	49.4	40.9-58.0
Not a Heavy Drinker	5,014	44.1	42.4-45.8
Hypertension	1,559	28.3	25.7-31.1
No Hypertension	3,676	49.6	47.6-51.5
High Blood Cholesterol	1,394	33.7	30.9-36.7
No High Blood Cholesterol	2,698	41.2	39.0-43.4
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	494	27.0	22.8-31.8
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	1,688	26.2	23.9-28.7
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	318	45.4	38.3-52.8
Sufficient Cervical Cancer Screening	1,904	42.5	39.9-45.2
No Health Insurance (18-64)	364	50.6	44.3-56.9
Health Insurance (18-64)	3,366	52.8	50.7-54.8
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,361	54.2	51.8-56.6
Private Plan (18-64)	508	56.0	51.0-60.9
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	118	54.2	43.1-64.9
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	130	45.9	36.4-55.7
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	145	27.0	18.8-37.0
No Flu Shot (65+)	325	10.5	7.3-14.9
Flu Shot (65+)	1,070	10.5	8.6-12.6
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	500	11.0	8.3-14.4
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	872	10.2	8.2-12.6
Diabetes	450	22.6	18.4-27.5
No Diabetes	4,790	45.9	44.2-47.6
Current Asthma	368	43.0	36.0-50.3
Former Asthma	142	48.9	38.9-59.0
Never Had Asthma	4,716	44.1	42.4-45.8
Arthritis	1,773	32.6	30.0-35.2
No Arthritis	3,430	49.2	47.1-51.2
Arthritis - Activities Limited	835	33.7	30.0-37.7
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	4,360	46.1	44.3-47.9
Disability - Activities Limited	1,122	34.3	30.7-38.1
No Disability - Activities Limited	4,083	46.7	44.9-48.6
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	369	24.2	19.0-30.3
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	4,840	45.6	43.9-47.3
Injured in a Fall (45+)	177	29.7	22.8-37.6
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	3,047	27.3	25.5-29.1
Military Veteran	857	33.5	29.9-37.2
Not a Military Veteran	4,339	46.5	44.7-48.3

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

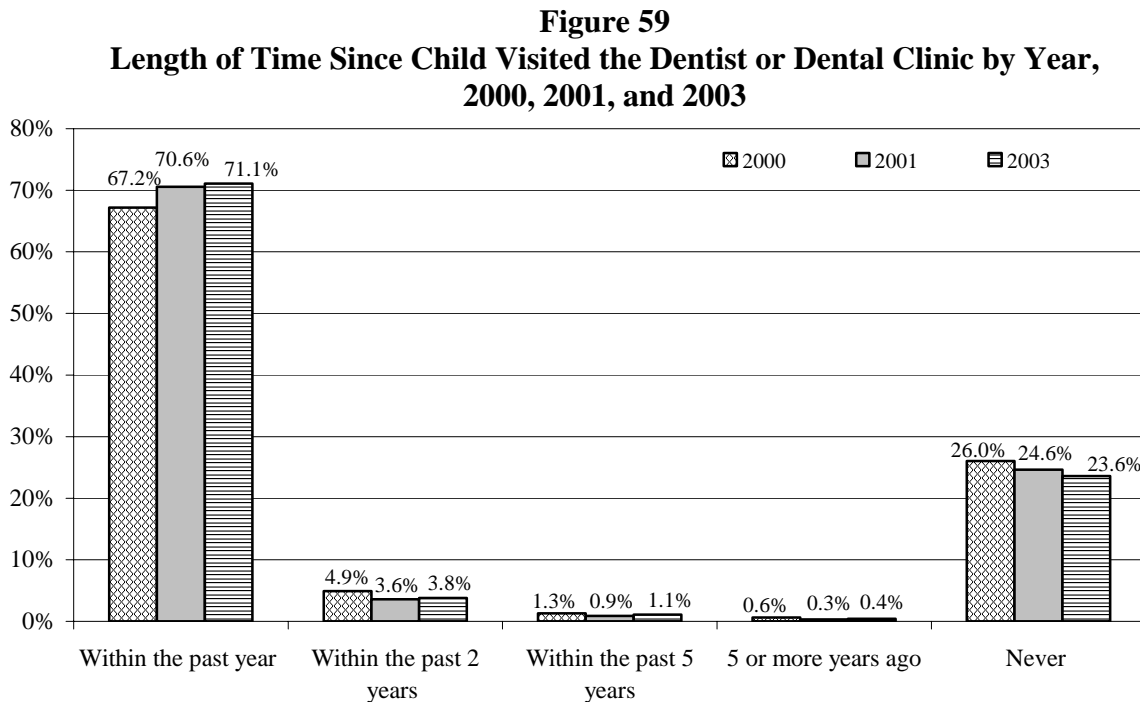
Additional Information On Children

The following section includes information on oral health, special health care needs, and injury prevention for children. The information comes from questions that South Dakota added to the survey therefore, they could not be compared nationally.

CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH

The following tables and figures are the result of questions about children's oral health asked to households who had children ages 17 and under.

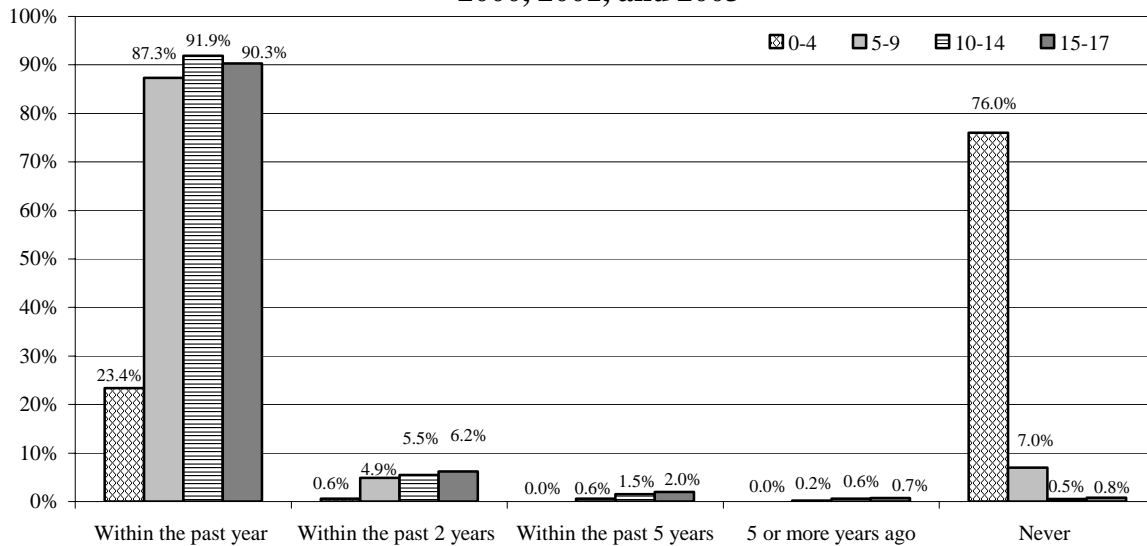
For all three years displayed in Figure 59, below, the majority of respondents with children under the age of 18 stated that those children had visited the dentist or a dental clinic within the past year. In 2003, 71.1 percent had visited the dentist or a dental clinic within the past year compared to 67.2 percent in 2000.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000, 2001, and 2003

Figure 60, on the next page, displays the length of time since child visited the dentist or dental clinic by child's age. When looking at the 0 to 4 year old age group, the majority, 76 percent, have never been to the dentist compared to the three other age groups who all had fewer than 10 percent for never seeing a dentist.

Figure 60
Length of Time Since Child Visited the Dentist or Dental Clinic by Child's Age,
2000, 2001, and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000, 2001, and 2003

For all three years displayed in Table 76 below, the majority of respondents with children under the age of 18 stated that the main reason those children had not visited the dentist within the past year was because they had no reason to go i.e. no problems, no teeth. In 2003, 81.2 percent stated they their children had no reason to go to the dentist within the past year compared to 73 percent in 2000.

Table 76 Main Reason Child Has Not Visited Dentist in the Last Year by Year, 2000, 2001, and 2003			
	2003	2001	2000
No reasons to go (no problems, no teeth)	81.2%	69.8%	73.0%
Cost	7.0%	2.6%	5.3%
Have not thought of it	2.3%	6.5%	2.9%
Other priorities	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%
Cannot get to the office/clinic	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Do not have/know a dentist	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%
Other	5.7%	17.5%	14.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000, 2001, and 2003

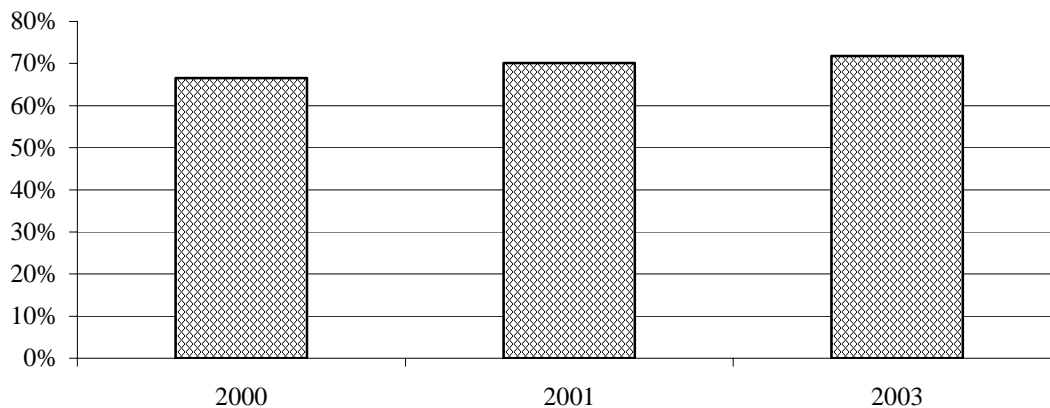
Table 77, on the next page, displays the main reason why child has not visited the dentist in the past year by child's age. When looking at the 0 to 4 year old age group, the majority, 83 percent, did not have a reason to go compared to the three other age groups, all with fewer than 56 percent reporting not having a reason to go to the dentist.

Table 77				
Main Reason Child Has Not Visited Dentist in the Last Year by Child's Age, 2000, 2001, and 2003				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
No reason to go (no problems no teeth)	83.0%	50.3%	41.7%	55.3%
Cost	0.2%	15.2%	26.3%	23.3%
Have not thought of it	2.7%	9.4%	5.6%	5.9%
Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going	0.0%	5.4%	3.8%	4.9%
Other priorities	0.3%	4.9%	5.3%	1.0%
Cannot get to the office/clinic	0.0%	2.2%	4.7%	1.6%
Do not have/know a dentist	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Other	13.2%	12.3%	11.9%	7.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000, 2001, and 2003

Figure 61, below, displays the majority of respondents who stated that they do have some kind of insurance that pays for some or all of their child's routine dental care. In 2003, 71.8 percent stated they did have some kind of insurance coverage that pays for some or all of their child's routine dental care compared to 66.5 percent in 2000.

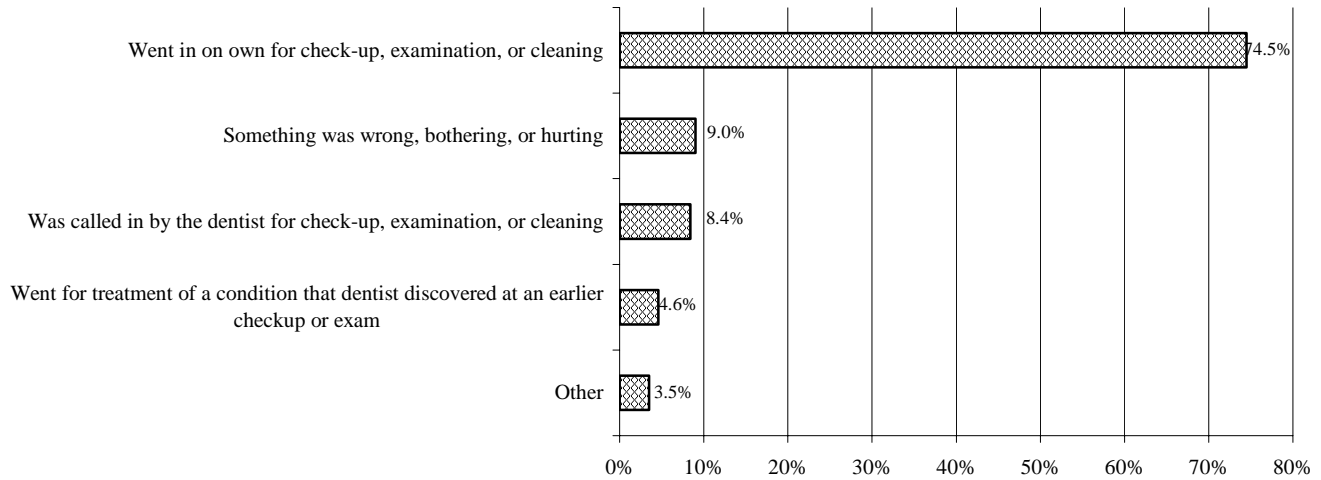
Figure 61
Respondents Who Have Any Kind of Insurance Coverage That Pays for
Some or All of This Child's Routine Dental Care, 2000, 2001, and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000, 2001, and 2003

The main reason why children last visited a dentist was because they went in on their own for check-up, examination, or cleaning with 74.5 percent of respondents in 2003 who had children under the age of 18 in their household stating this as illustrated on the next page in Figure 62.

Figure 62
Respondents' Main Reason That Child Last Visited a Dentist, 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

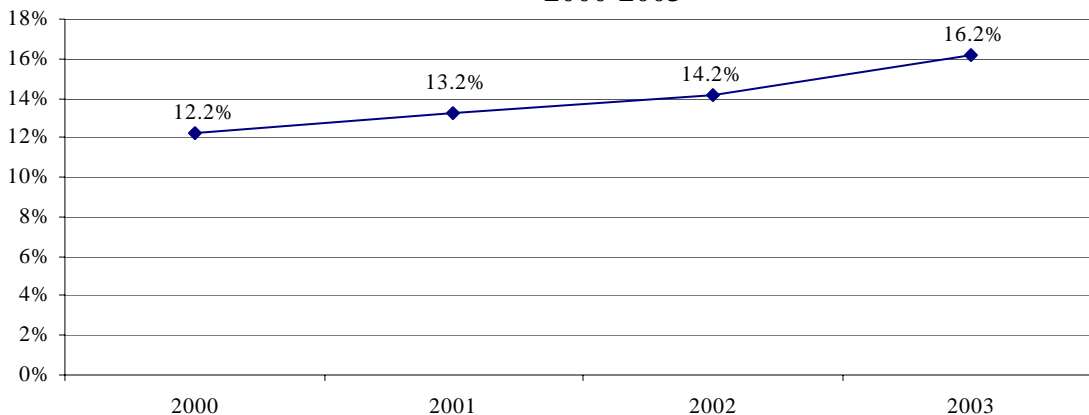
Another dental care question showed, that during the past six months, 5.7 percent of respondents with children under the age of 18 in their household reported a child with a toothache more than once while biting or chewing in 2003.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

The following tables and figures are the result of questions about children with special health care needs asked to households who had children ages 17 and under.

Since 2000, the percentage of respondents whose children's activities were limited or required medication due to a medical condition is shown below in Figure 63. In 2003, 16.2 percent of households with children had at least one child with limited activities or required medication compared to 12.2 percent in 2000.

Figure 63
At Least One Child Present in Household With a Special Health Condition, 2000-2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2003

The most reported special health condition among children from 2001 to 2003 was asthma at 74.4 per 1,000 households with children. Table 78, below, displays special health conditions that respondent's children had from 2001 to 2003.

Table 78	
Respondents With at Least One Child Present in Household With a Special Health Condition, 2001-2003	
Number of Respondents	5,259
Special Health Conditions	Rate
Asthma	74.4
Diabetes	5.0
Heart Defect	3.5
Epilepsy or Seizures	2.9
Cerebral Palsy	1.4
Down's Syndrome	1.3
Arthritis	1.2
Spina Bifida	0.7
Kidney Disease	0.6
Hearing Loss	0.4
Cancer	0.3
Cystic Fibrosis	0.3
Hemophilia	0.3
Cleft Lip or Palate	0.2
Scoliosis	0.2
All Other Conditions	41.1

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001-2003

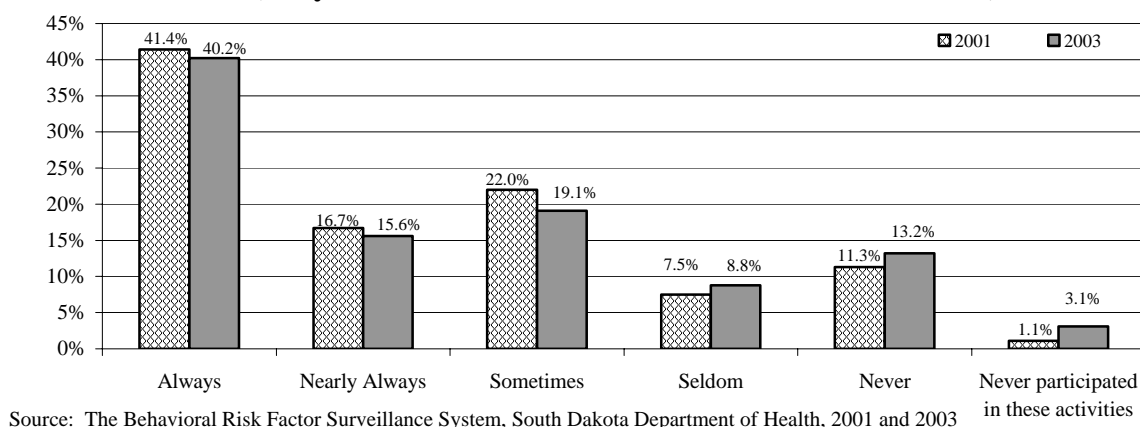
Note: Rates are per 1,000 households with children.

CHILDREN'S INJURY PREVENTION

The following figures are the result of questions about children's injury prevention asked to households who had children ages 17 and under.

From 2001 to 2003 the percent of children who had access to a helmet for activities such as biking, rollerblading, skateboarding, horseback riding, etc. remained almost unchanged with 76.6 percent of children in 2003 and 76.3 percent of children in 2001. During 2003, the majority of respondents who had access to a helmet, 40.2 percent, required their child to wear their helmet while biking, rollerblading, skateboarding, horseback riding, etc. In 2001, 41.4 percent of respondents who had access to a helmet required their child to wear a helmet while biking, rollerblading, skateboarding, horseback riding, etc. Figure 64 below shows this.

Figure 64
Helmet Use of Children While Doing Activities Such as Biking, Rollerblading, Skateboarding, Horseback Riding, etc, 2001 and 2003
(Only Includes Children Who Had Access to a Helmet)



When respondents were asked about helmet use for children ages 5 to 17 for activities such as biking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding, regardless of access to helmet, the top response was never with 33.8 percent in 2003 and 32.6 percent in 2001. Always with 30.7 percent in 2003 and 31.5 percent in 2001 was a close second. Figure 65 below illustrates this.

Figure 65
Helmet Use of Children While Doing Activities Such as Biking, Rollerblading, Skateboarding, Horseback Riding, etc, 2001 and 2003
(Includes All Children 5 to 17 Years of Age)

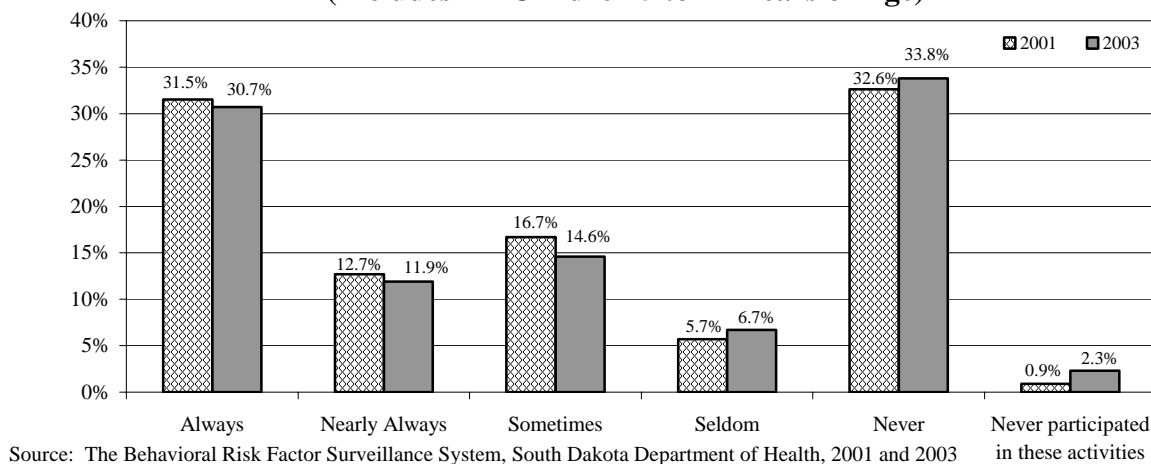
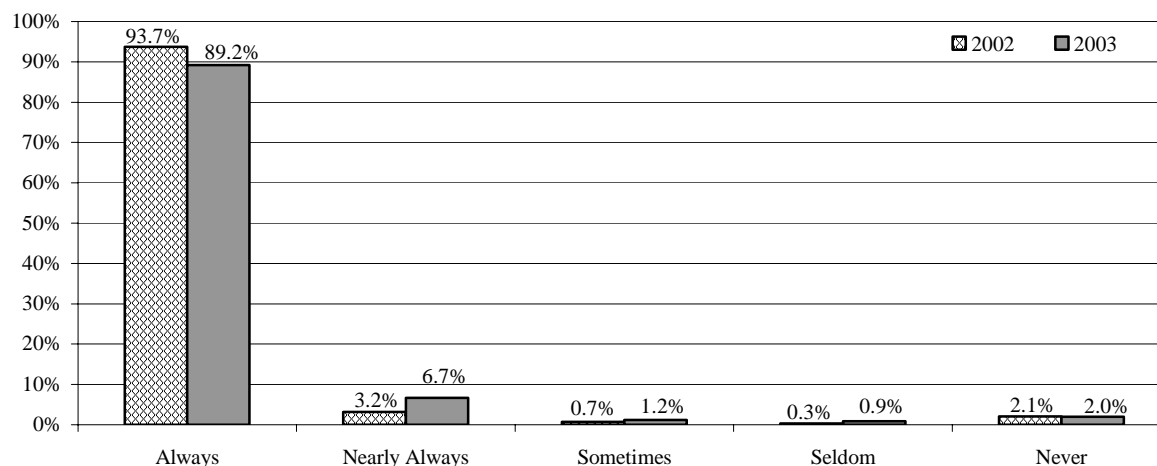


Figure 66 below, illustrates that the majority of respondents stated that their child always used a car safety seat. However, in 2003, 89.2 percent stated their child always used a car safety seat while in 2002 93.7 percent stated their child always used a car safety seat.

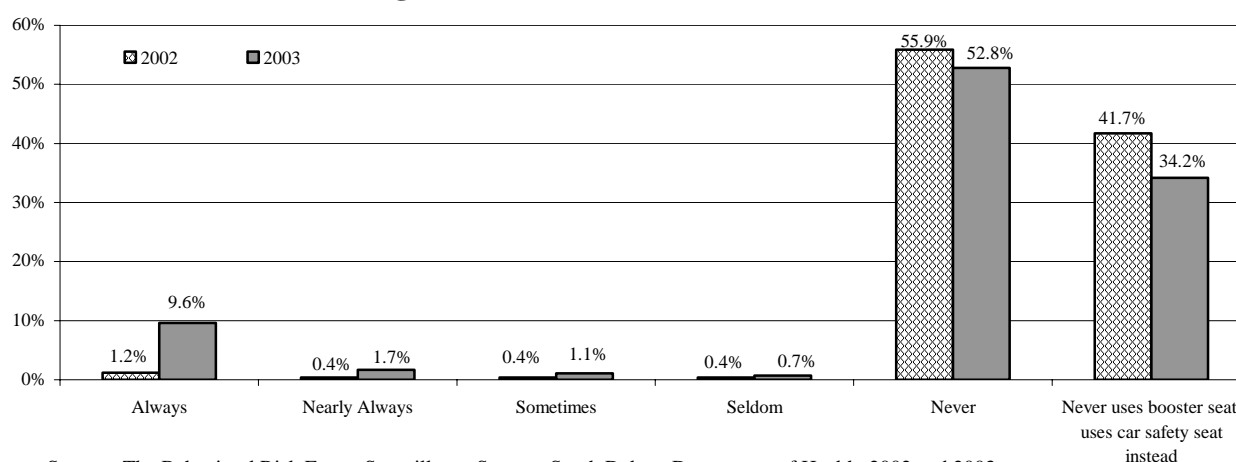
Figure 66
How Often Child, Ages 0 to 4, Used a Car Safety Seat, 2002 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2002 and 2003

Figure 67, below, displays how often respondents' children used a booster seat in the car. Never, was the top response with 52.8 percent in 2003 and 55.9 percent in 2002. Never uses booster seat, uses car safety seat instead was the second highest response with 34.2 percent in 2003 and 41.7 percent in 2002. However, the percent of respondents who stated they always use a booster seat in the car increased from 1.2 percent in 2002 to 9.6 percent in 2003.

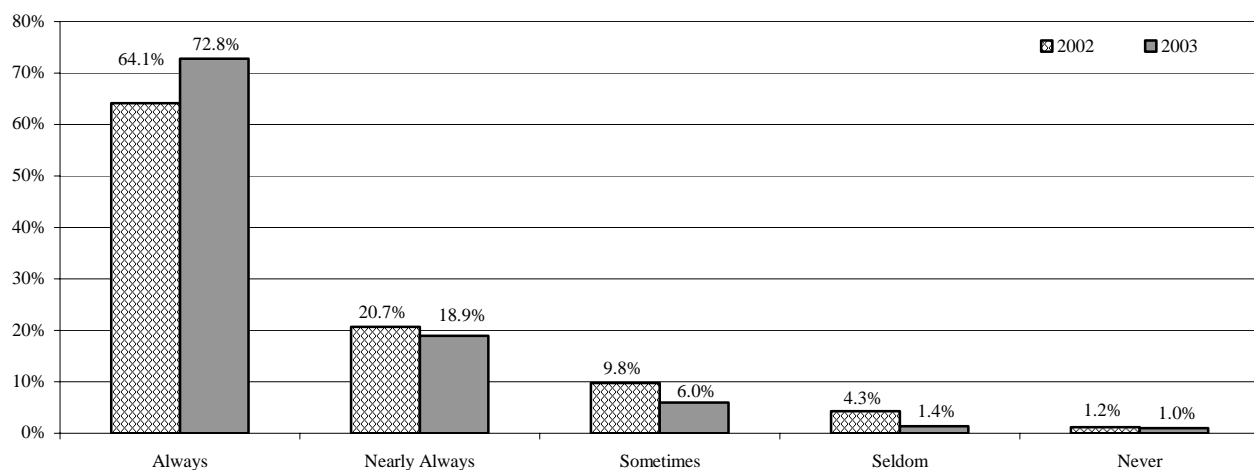
Figure 67
How Often Child, Ages 5 to 8, Uses a Booster Seat in the Car, 2002 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2002 and 2003

Figure 68, below, displays how often respondents' children used a seatbelt. In 2003, the majority of respondents 72.8 percent stated their child always uses a seatbelt while in 2002, 64.1 percent of respondents stated their child always uses a seatbelt.

Figure 68
How Often Child, Ages 9 to 17, Uses a Seatbelt, 2002 and 2003



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2002 and 2003

Conclusion

Poor health can often be attributed to a person's behavior and lifestyle. With this in mind, risk prevalence data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System allows the South Dakota Department of Health to identify populations at risk for poor health in the future. Therefore, intervention efforts can be designed to meet the unique needs of those who are at risk. Furthermore, by following the changes that develop over time, the department will be able to monitor the progress of these efforts. An overview of the key behavior risk factors from 1991 to 2003 is summarized below in Table 79. Table 80 is a summary of the *Healthy People 2010 National Health Objectives* that can be compared with data from this survey. The arrows indicate if South Dakota is higher or lower than the objectives.

Table 79
Summary of South Dakota's Proportion of Adult Population at Risk, 1991-2003

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
General Health Status:													
Fair-Poor Health	13.0%	12.9%	12.6%	12.1%	13.1%	11.7%	11.3%	11.5%	12.8%	12.8%	10.6%	NA	NA
Health Care Access:													
No Health Insurance (18-64)	10.4%	9.4%	10.0%	9.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hypertension Awareness:													
Hypertension	24.8%	25.2%	24.1%	NA	23.8%	NA	20.6%	20.0%	20.6%	NA	19.3%	17.7%	18.7%
Cholesterol Awareness:													
High Cholesterol	31.2%	29.3%	29.5%	NA	29.1%	NA	25.5%	NA	25.0%	NA	27.4%	23.9%	24.5%
Cholesterol Screening	30.5%	29.4%	30.5%	NA	36.4%	NA	36.8%	NA	34.5%	NA	36.6%	NA	NA
Diabetes:													
Diagnosed With Diabetes	7.1%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	4.9%	3.1%	3.8%	4.3%	2.9%	4.3%	3.6%	4.9%	3.4%
Tobacco Use:													
Current Smoker	22.7%	22.6%	22.3%	21.9%	22.5%	27.2%	24.3%	20.7%	21.8%	20.9%	21.1%	21.9%	22.8%
Smokeless Tobacco Users	6.8%	NA	5.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4%	4.9%	5.5%	5.1%	NA	NA
Alcohol Consumption:													
Binge Drinking	19.0%	18.5%	18.5%	NA	17.4%	NA	20.9%	NA	14.5%	NA	13.5%	15.7%	17.9%
Women's Health:													
Insufficient Breast Cancer Screening for Women 40+	22.9%	24.1%	23.7%	24.0%	27.9%	28.1%	31.0%	34.1%	37.0%	34.0%	35.3%	40.3%	40.3%
Insufficient Cervical Cancer Screening for Women	14.6%	13.7%	12.4%	11.5%	14.6%	13.7%	15.0%	15.9%	15.5%	14.2%	16.6%	15.7%	NA
Immunization:													
Insufficient Influenza Immunization for Ages 65+	22.1%	25.8%	25.9%	29.1%	26.4%	NA	34.4%	NA	39.9%	34.0%	52.3%	NA	NA
Insufficient Pneumonia Immunization for Ages 65+	36.3%	43.3%	40.8%	46.6%	49.6%	NA	59.4%	NA	68.5%	67.6%	73.0%	NA	NA
Colorectal Cancer Screening:													
Insufficient Colorectal Cancer Screening for Adults, 50+	NA	58.2%	54.9%	NA	53.6%	NA	63.3%	NA	57.4%	NA	60.6%	NA	NA
Injury Control:													
Lack of Seat Belt Use	NA	45.2%	43.9%	NA	NA	NA	57.9%	54.5%	56.9%	49.6%	52.0%	51.6%	56.4%
Physical Activity & Nutrition:													
Not Enough Fruits & Vegetables	81.0%	79.3%	NA	80.1%	77.3%	80.0%	76.9%	76.1%	NA	79.1%	NA	NA	NA
Physically Inactive	21.7%	23.8%	25.4%	26.7%	NA	33.3%	NA	34.8%	38.5%	30.7%	NA	29.7%	27.1%
Overweight	60.1%	60.6%	59.4%	58.8%	59.3%	51.5%	56.3%	53.4%	53.7%	53.0%	53.0%	NA	NA

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Table 80
Summary of Healthy People 2010 National Health Objectives

<u>Objective</u>	<u>South Dakota</u> 2003	<u>Healthy People</u> <u>Targets</u> 2010
Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 years and older who are not at a healthy weight	60.1% ↑	40.0%
Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 years and older who are obese	22.9% ↑	15.0%
Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure time physical activity	21.7% ↑	20.0%
Decrease the proportion of adults who do not engage regularly, preferably daily, in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes per day	53.5% ↑	50.0%
Decrease the proportion of adults who do not engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes the development and maintenance of cardio respiratory fitness 3 or more days per week for 20 or more minutes per occasion	78.0% ↑	70.0%
Reduce the proportion of adults who smoke cigarettes	22.7% ↑	12.0%
Reduce the proportion of adults engaging in binge drinking	19.0% ↑	6.0%
Reduce the proportion of adults with high blood pressure	24.8% ↑	16.0%
Reduce the proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol levels	31.2% ↑	17.0%
Decrease the proportion of women aged 40 years and older who have not received a mammogram within the preceding 2 years	22.9% ↓	30.0%
Decrease the proportion of women aged 18 years and older who have not received a Pap test in the preceding 3 years	14.6% ↑	10.0%
Decrease the proportion of persons not insured	10.4% ↑	0.0%
Decrease the proportion of adults age 65 years and older who are not vaccinated annually against influenza	22.1% ↑	10.0%
Decrease the proportion of adults age 65 years and older who have never been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease	36.3% ↑	10.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

Appendix A: Demographics

Table 81
Demographics of Survey Respondents, 2003

		Total		Male		Female	
		# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %
Total		5,262	100.0	2,196	100.0	3,066	100.0
Age	18-24	359	6.8	170	7.7	189	6.2
	25-34	659	12.5	272	12.4	387	12.6
	35-44	984	18.7	435	19.8	549	17.9
	45-54	1,026	19.5	468	21.3	558	18.2
	55-64	799	15.2	335	15.3	464	15.1
	65-74	690	13.1	272	12.4	418	13.6
	75+	710	13.5	234	10.7	476	15.5
	Not Stated	35	0.7	10	0.5	25	0.8
Race	White	4,800	91.2	2,019	91.9	2,781	90.7
	American Indian	282	5.4	103	4.7	179	5.8
	Other	172	3.3	72	3.3	100	3.3
	Not Stated	8	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.2
Hispanic	Yes	68	1.3	29	1.3	39	1.3
	No	5,190	98.6	2,166	98.6	3,024	98.6
	Not Stated	4	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
Region	Southeast	1,291	24.5	545	24.8	746	24.3
	Northeast	1,457	27.7	594	27.0	863	28.1
	Central	674	12.8	279	12.7	395	12.9
	West	1,445	27.5	621	28.3	824	26.9
	American Indian Counties	395	7.5	157	7.1	238	7.8
Household Income	Less than \$15,000	584	11.1	194	8.8	390	12.7
	\$15,000-\$19,999	457	8.7	155	7.1	302	9.8
	\$20,000-\$24,999	597	11.3	257	11.7	340	11.1
	\$25,000-\$34,999	840	16.0	354	16.1	486	15.9
	\$35,000-\$49,999	928	17.6	420	19.1	508	16.6
	\$50,000-\$74,999	753	14.3	355	16.2	398	13.0
	\$75,000+	568	10.8	316	14.4	252	8.2
	Not Stated	535	10.2	145	6.6	390	12.7
Education	Less than High School	554	10.5	257	11.7	297	9.7
	High School or G.E.D.	1,764	33.5	766	34.9	998	32.6
	Some Post-High School	1,529	29.1	571	26.0	958	31.2
	College Graduate	1,396	26.5	595	27.1	801	26.1
	Not Stated	19	0.4	7	0.3	12	0.4
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2,761	52.6	1,152	52.5	1,609	52.6
	Self-employed	659	12.5	445	20.3	214	7.0
	Unemployed	113	2.2	49	2.2	64	2.1
	Homemaker	253	4.8	2	0.1	251	8.2
	Student	94	1.8	35	1.6	59	1.9
	Retired	1,249	23.8	453	20.7	796	26.0
	Unable to Work	123	2.3	57	2.6	66	2.2
	Not Stated	10	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.2
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3,125	59.4	1,395	63.5	1,730	56.4
	Divorced/Separated	695	13.2	275	12.5	420	13.7
	Widowed	721	13.7	120	5.5	601	19.6
	Never Married	716	13.6	405	18.4	311	10.1
	Not Stated	5	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
Children in Household	Yes	1,823	34.6	704	32.1	1,119	36.5
	No	3,434	65.3	1,491	67.9	1,943	63.4
	Not Stated	5	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
Pregnant	Yes	56	4.9	0	0.0	56	4.9
	No	1,086	94.4	0	0.0	1,086	94.4
	Not Stated	8	0.7	0	0.0	8	0.7

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003

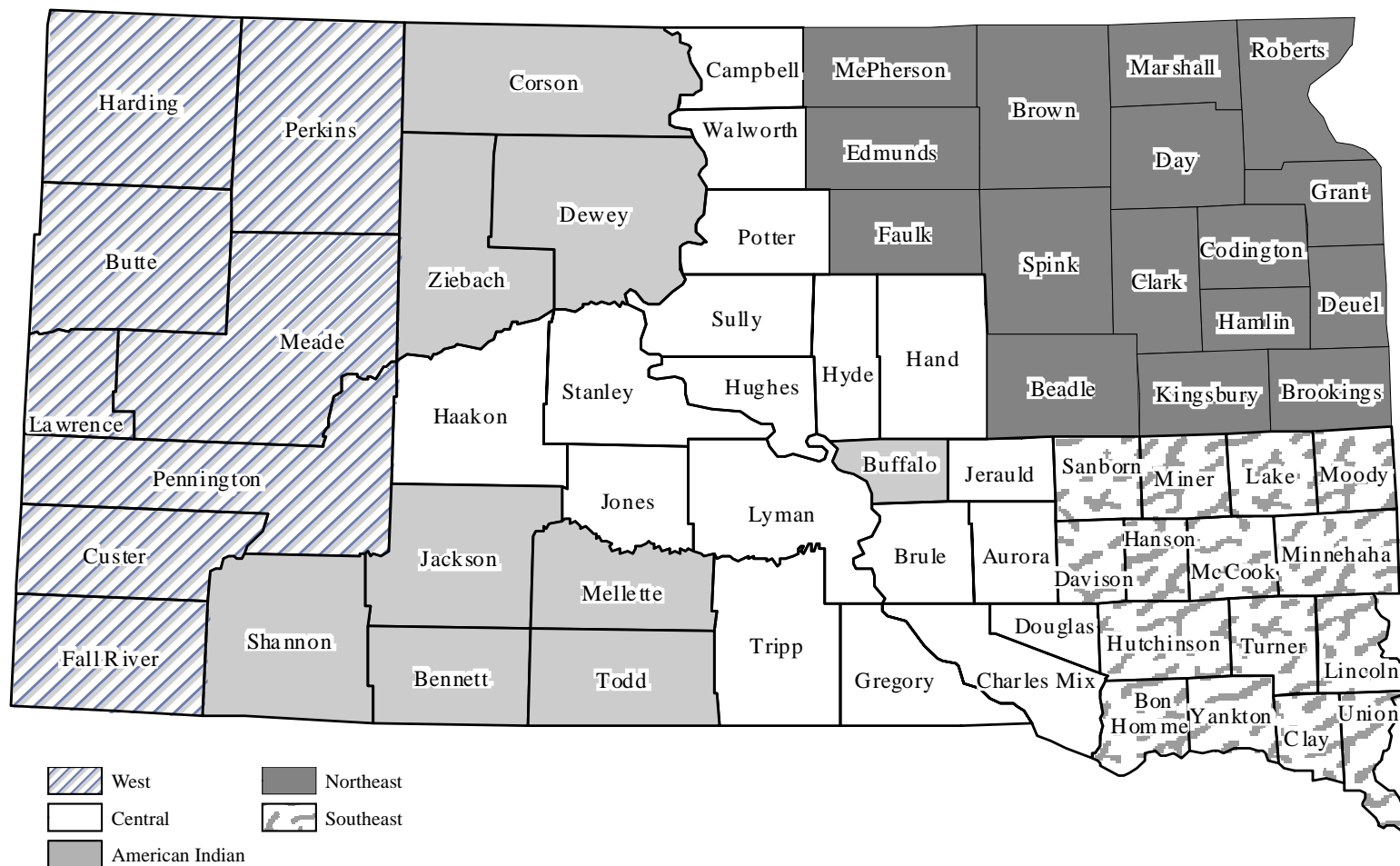
Table 82
Surveys Completed by Resident County, 2003

Resident County	Surveys Completed	% of Total Surveys	Total Adult Population	% of Total Population	# Surveyed per 1,000 Population
Total	5,262	100.0%	552,195	100.0%	9.5
Aurora	29	0.6%	2,215	0.4%	13.1
Beadle	133	2.5%	12,824	2.3%	10.4
Bennett	43	0.8%	2,278	0.4%	18.9
Bon Homme	40	0.8%	5,586	1.0%	7.2
Brookings	241	4.6%	22,360	4.0%	10.8
Brown	272	5.2%	27,085	4.9%	10.0
Brule	31	0.6%	3,728	0.7%	8.3
Buffalo	17	0.3%	1,192	0.2%	14.3
Butte	100	1.9%	6,519	1.2%	15.3
Campbell	13	0.2%	1,311	0.2%	9.9
Charles Mix	70	1.3%	6,360	1.2%	11.0
Clark	48	0.9%	3,024	0.5%	15.9
Clay	47	0.9%	10,991	2.0%	4.3
Codington	181	3.4%	18,952	3.4%	9.6
Corson	38	0.7%	2,637	0.5%	14.4
Custer	83	1.6%	5,523	1.0%	15.0
Davison	100	1.9%	13,988	2.5%	7.1
Day	61	1.2%	4,669	0.8%	13.1
Deuel	53	1.0%	3,358	0.6%	15.8
Dewey	63	1.2%	3,648	0.7%	17.3
Douglas	33	0.6%	2,500	0.5%	13.2
Edmunds	33	0.6%	3,202	0.6%	10.3
Fall River	84	1.6%	5,750	1.0%	14.6
Faulk	29	0.6%	1,939	0.4%	15.0
Grant	71	1.3%	5,757	1.0%	12.3
Gregory	54	1.0%	3,628	0.7%	14.9
Haakon	22	0.4%	1,632	0.3%	13.5
Hamlin	54	1.0%	3,910	0.7%	13.8
Hand	33	0.6%	2,822	0.5%	11.7
Hanson	19	0.4%	2,213	0.4%	8.6
Harding	18	0.3%	913	0.2%	19.7
Hughes	122	2.3%	11,898	2.2%	10.3
Hutchinson	39	0.7%	6,067	1.1%	6.4
Hyde	16	0.3%	1,243	0.2%	12.9
Jackson	36	0.7%	1,860	0.3%	19.4
Jerauld	21	0.4%	1,803	0.3%	11.6
Jones	12	0.2%	880	0.2%	13.6
Kingsbury	55	1.0%	4,391	0.8%	12.5
Lake	38	0.7%	8,599	1.6%	4.4
Lawrence	194	3.7%	16,757	3.0%	11.6
Lincoln	110	2.1%	16,971	3.1%	6.5
Lyman	37	0.7%	2,645	0.5%	14.0
McCook	26	0.5%	4,175	0.8%	6.2
McPherson	30	0.6%	2,258	0.4%	13.3
Marshall	51	1.0%	3,339	0.6%	15.3
Meade	193	3.7%	17,376	3.1%	11.1
Mellette	31	0.6%	1,348	0.2%	23.0
Miner	16	0.3%	2,149	0.4%	7.4
Minnehaha	620	11.8%	109,485	19.8%	5.7
Moody	32	0.6%	4,674	0.8%	6.8
Pennington	727	13.8%	65,000	11.8%	11.2
Perkins	45	0.9%	2,552	0.5%	17.6
Potter	35	0.7%	2,073	0.4%	16.9
Roberts	78	1.5%	7,009	1.3%	11.1
Sanborn	12	0.2%	1,988	0.4%	6.0

Table 82 (continued) Surveys Completed by Resident County, 2003					
Resident County	Surveys Completed	% of Total Surveys	Total Adult Population	% of Total Population	# Surveyed per 1,000 Population
Shannon	72	1.4%	6,819	1.2%	10.6
Spink	59	1.1%	5,548	1.0%	10.6
Stanley	32	0.6%	2,022	0.4%	15.8
Sully	14	0.3%	1,159	0.2%	12.1
Todd	65	1.2%	5,072	0.9%	12.8
Tripp	51	1.0%	4,648	0.8%	11.0
Turner	42	0.8%	6,569	1.2%	6.4
Union	57	1.1%	9,189	1.7%	6.2
Walworth	54	1.0%	4,534	0.8%	11.9
Yankton	97	1.8%	16,085	2.9%	6.0
Ziebach	30	0.6%	1,496	0.3%	20.1

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2003
United States Census, 2000

Map 1
South Dakota Counties by Region



Appendix B: BRFSS Questionnaire

Section 1: Health Status

- 1.1 Would you say that in general your health is:
- a. Excellent
 - b. Very good
 - c. Good
 - d. Fair
 - e. Poor
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused
- 1.2 Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?
- ___ Number of days
- None
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
- 1.3 Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?
- ___ Number of days
- None (If Q1.2 also "None," go to Q2.1)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
- 1.4 During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?
- ___ Number of days
- None
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Section 2: Health Care Access

- 2.1 Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not
 - Refused
- 2.2 Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?
(If "No," ask: "Is there more than one or is there no person who you think of?")
- a. Yes, only one
 - b. More than one
 - c. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

- 2.3 Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused

Section 3: Exercise

- 3.1 During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 4: Diabetes

- 4.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?
(If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: "*Was this only when you were pregnant?*")
- a. Yes
 - b. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
 - c. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 5: Hypertension Awareness

- 5.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?
- (If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: "*Was this only when you were pregnant?*")
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to next section**)
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 5.2 Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 6: Cholesterol Awareness

- 6.1 Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to next section**)
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)

- 6.2 About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?
- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused
- 6.3 Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Section 7: Fruits and Vegetables

These next questions are about the foods you usually eat or drink. Please tell me how often you eat or drink each one, for example, twice a week, three times a month, and so forth. Remember, I am only interested in the foods **you** eat. Include all foods **you** eat, both at home and away from home.

- 7.1 How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?
- ___ Per day
 - ___ Per week
 - ___ Per month
 - ___ Per year
- Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
- 7.2 Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?
- ___ Per day
 - ___ Per week
 - ___ Per month
 - ___ Per year
- Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
- 7.3 How often do you eat green salad?
- ___ Per day
 - ___ Per week
 - ___ Per month
 - ___ Per year
- Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

7.4 How often do you eat potatoes not including French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?

___ Per day
___ Per week
___ Per month
___ Per year
Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

7.5 How often do you eat carrots?

___ Per day
___ Per week
___ Per month
___ Per year
Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

7.6 Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat? (Example: A serving of vegetables at both lunch and dinner would be two servings.)

___ Per day
___ Per week
___ Per month
___ Per year
Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Section 8: Weight Control

8.1 Are you now trying to lose weight?

a. Yes (**Go to Q8.3**)
b. No
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

8.2 Are you now trying to maintain your current weight that is to keep from gaining weight?

a. Yes
b. No (**Go to Q8.6**)
Don't know / Not sure (**Go to Q8.6**)
Refused (**Go to Q8.6**)

- 8.3 Are you eating either fewer calories or less fat to...
- lose weight? (If “Yes” to Q8.1)
- keep from gaining weight? (If “Yes”, to Q8.2)
- a. Yes, fewer calories
 - b. Yes, less fat
 - c. Yes, fewer calories and less fat
 - d. No
 - Don’t know / Not sure
 - Refused
- 8.4 Are you using physical activity or exercise to
- lose weight? (If “Yes” to Q8.1)
- keep from gaining weight? (If “Yes” to Q8.2)
- a. Yes
 - b. No Don’t know / Not sure Refused
- 8.5 How much would you like to weigh?
- ___ ___ ___ Weight
- pounds*
- Don’t know / Not sure
- Refused
- 8.6 In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional given you advice about your weight?
- a. Yes, lose weight
 - b. Yes, gain weight
 - c. Yes, maintain current weight
 - d. No
 - Don’t know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 9: Asthma

- 9.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (Go to next section)
 - Don’t know / Not sure (Go to next section)
 - Refused (Go to next section)
- 9.2 Do you still have asthma?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don’t know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 10: Immunization

- 10.1 During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused
- 10.2 Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 11: Tobacco Use

- 11.1 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- NOTE: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes**
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to next section**)
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 11.2 Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
- a. Everyday
 - b. Some days Not at all (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 11.3 During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 12: Alcohol Consumption

- 12.1 A drink of alcohol is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?
- ___ Days per week
- ___ Days in past 30
- No drinks in past 30 days (**Go to next section**)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused (**Go to next section**)

12.2 On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

___ ___ Number of drinks
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

12.3 Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

___ ___ Number of times
None
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Section 13: Excess Sun Exposure

The next question is about sunburns including anytime that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours.

13.1 Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?

a. Yes
b. No **(Go to next section)**
Don't know / Not Sure **(Go to next section)**
Refused **(Go to next section)**

13.2 Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?

a. One
b. Two
c. Three
d. Four
e. Five
f. Six or more
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Section 14: Demographics

14.1 What is your age?

___ ___ Code age in years
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

14.2 Are you Hispanic or Latino?

a. Yes
b. No
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

14.3 Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

- a. White
- b. Black or African American
- c. Asian
- d. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- e. American Indian, Alaska Native
- f. Other
- No Additional choices
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

(If more than one response to Q14.3, continue. Otherwise, go to Q14.5)

14.4 Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

- a. White
- b. Black or African American
- c. Asian
- d. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- e. American Indian or Alaska Native
- f. Other Don't know / Not sure Refused

14.5 Are you?

- a. Married
- b. Divorced
- c. Widowed
- d. Separated
- e. Never married
- f. A member of an unmarried couple
- Refused

14.6 How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

___ Number of children
None
Refused

14.7 What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

- a. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
- b. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- c. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- d. Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
- e. College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
- f. College 4 years or more (College graduate)
- Refused

14.8 Are you currently?

- a. Employed for wages
- b. Self-employed
- c. Out of work for more than 1 year
- d. Out of work for less than 1 year
- e. A Homemaker
- f. A Student
- g. Retired
- f. Unable to work
- Refused

14.9 Is your annual household income from all sources?

(If respondent refuses at ANY income level, code 'Refused')

- a. Less than \$25,000 (If "no," ask e; if "yes," ask b)
(\$20,000 to less than \$25,000)
- b. Less than \$20,000 (If "no," code a; if "yes," ask c)
(\$15,000 to less than \$20,000)
- c. Less than \$15,000 (If "no," code b; if "yes," ask d)
(\$10,000 to less than \$15,000)
- d. Less than \$10,000 (If "no," code c)
- e. Less than \$35,000 (If "no," ask f)
(\$25,000 to less than \$35,000)
- f. Less than \$50,000 (If "no," ask g)
(\$35,000 to less than \$50,000)
- g. Less than \$75,000 (If "no," code h)
(\$50,000 to less than \$75,000)
- h. \$75,000 or more
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

14.10 About how much do you weigh without shoes?

(Round fractions up)

___ ___ Weight
pounds
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

14.11 About how tall are you without shoes?

(Round fractions down)

___/___ Height
ft / inches
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

14.12 What county do you live in?

___ ___ FIPS county code
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

- 14.13 Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to Q14.15**)
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to Q14.15**)
 - Refused (**Go to Q14.15**)
- 14.14 How many of these phone numbers are residential numbers?
- ___ Residential telephone numbers [**6=6 or more**]
- Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused
- 14.15 During the past 12 months, has your household been without telephone service for 1 week or more?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know/ Not sure
 - Refused
- 14.16 Indicate sex of respondent. Ask only if necessary.
- a. Male (**Go to next section**)
 - b. Female
- (**If respondent 45 years old or older, go to next section.**)
- 14.17 To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 15: Arthritis

- 15.1 "The next questions refer to your joints. Please do **NOT** include the back or neck. "**DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS**, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to Q15.4**)
 - Don't Know / Not Sure (**Go to Q15.4**)
 - Refused (**Go to Q15.4**)
- 15.2 Did your joint symptoms **FIRST** begin more than 3 months ago?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't Know / Not Sure (**Go to Q15.4**)
 - Refused (**Go to Q15.4**)
- 15.3 Have you **EVER** seen a doctor or other health professional for these joint symptoms?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't Know / Not Sure
 - Refused

15.4 Have you **EVER** been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know / Not Sure
- Refused

Interviewer note: Arthritis diagnoses include:

- rheumatism, polymyalgia rheumatica
- osteoarthritis (not osteoporosis)
- tendonitis, bursitis, bunion, tennis elbow
- carpal tunnel syndrome, tarsal tunnel syndrome
- joint infection, Reiter's syndrome
- ankylosing spondylitis; spondylosis
- rotator cuff syndrome
- connective tissue disease, scleroderma, polymyositis, Raynaud's syndrome
- vasculitis (giant cell arteritis, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, Wegener's granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa)

(If either Q15.2= a or Q15.4 = a then continue. Otherwise, go to next section)

15.5 Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know / Not Sure
- Refused

(NOTE: If a respondent question arises about medication, then the interviewer should reply)

"Please answer the question based on how you are when you are taking any of the medications or treatments you might use."

***If age is between 18-64 continue, otherwise go to next section**

15.6 "In this next question we are referring to work for pay." Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?

NOTE: If respondent says he\she is retired or out-of-work, reply: *"Did arthritis or joint symptoms cause you to stop working? That is, did it affect whether you work or not?"*

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know / Not Sure
- Refused

Section 16: Falls

To be asked only of people 45 years or older.

“The next question asks about a recent fall. By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level.”

- 16.1 In the past 3 months, have you had a fall?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to next section**)
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 16.2 Were you injured? By injured, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor.
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 17: Disability

The following questions are about health problems or impairments you may have.

- 17.1 Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - Don't know / Not Sure
 - Refused
- 17.2 Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?

Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know / Not Sure
- Refused

Section 18: Physical Activity

If “employed” or “self-employed” to core Q14.8 continue, otherwise go to Q18.2.

- 18.1 When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do?
Would you say?

If respondent has multiple jobs, include all jobs

- a. Mostly sitting or standing
- c. Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

We are interested in two types of physical activity – vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

- 18.2 Now, thinking about the moderate activities you do **[fill in (when you are not working,) if “employed” or self-employed]** in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate?
- a. Yes
b. No (**Go to Q18.5**)
Don’t know / Not sure (**Go to Q18.5**)
Refused (**Go to Q18.5**)
- 18.3 How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes?
- ___ ___ Days per week
Don’t know / Not sure (**Go to Q18.5**)
Do not do any moderate physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time (**Go to Q18.5**)
Refused (**Go to Q18.5**)
- 18.4 On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?
- __:__ Hours and minutes per day
Don’t know / Not sure
Refused
- 18.5 Now, thinking about the vigorous activities you do **[fill in (when you are not working) if “employed” or “self-employed”]** in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?
- a. Yes
b. No (**Go to next section**)
Don’t know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 18.6 How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?
- ___ ___ Days per week
Don’t know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
Do not do any vigorous physical activity for at least 10 minutes at a time (**Go to next section**)
Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 18.7 On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?
- __:__ Hours and minutes per day
Don’t know / Not sure
Refused

Section 19: Veteran's Status

The next question relates to military service in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or Reserve unit.

- 19.1 Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to next section**)
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 19.2 Which of the following best describes your service in the United States military?
- a. Currently on active duty (**Go to next section**)
 - b. Currently in a National Guard or Reserve unit (**Go to next section**)
 - c. Retired from military service
 - d. Medically discharged from military service
 - e. Discharged from military service
 - Don't know / Not sure (**Go to next section**)
 - Refused (**Go to next section**)
- 19.3 In the last 12 months have you received some or all of your health care from VA facilities?
- a. Yes, all of my health care
 - b. Yes, some of my health care
 - c. No, no VA health care received
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

Section 20: HIV / AIDS

If respondent is 65 years old or older, go to next section.

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to.

I'm going to read two statements about HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. After I read each one, please tell me whether you think it is true or false, or if you don't know.

- 20.1 A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - Don't know / Not Sure
 - Refused
- 20.2 There are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - Don't know / Not Sure
 - Refused

- 20.3 How important do you think it is for people to know their HIV status by getting tested?
Would you say?
- a. Very important
 - b. Somewhat important
 - Or
 - c. Not at all important
 - Depends on risk
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused
- 20.4 Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you many have had as part of a blood donation.
- Include saliva tests**
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to Q20.8**)
 - Don't know / Not Sure (**Go to Q20.8**)
 - Refused (**Go to 20.8**)
- 20.5 Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last HIV test?
- NOTE: If response is before January 1985, code "Don't know".**
- ___ / ___ Code month and year
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
- 20.6 I am going to read you a list of reasons why some people have been tested for HIV. Not including blood donations, which of these would you say was the MAIN reason for your last HIV test?
- ___ Reason code
- a. It was required
 - b. Someone suggested you should be tested
 - c. You thought you may have gotten HIV through sex or drug use
 - d. You just wanted to find out whether you had HIV
 - e. You were worried that you could give HIV to someone
 - f. IF FEMALE: You were pregnant
 - g. It was done as a part of a routine medical check-up
 - h. Or you were tested for some other reason
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused
- 20.7 Where did you have your last HIV test at, a private doctor or HMO office, at counseling and testing site, at a hospital, at a clinic, in a jail or prison, at home, or somewhere else?
- ___ Facility code
- a. Private doctor or HMO
 - b. Counseling and testing site
 - c. Hospital
 - d. Clinic
 - e. In a jail or prison (or other correctional facility)
 - f. Home
 - g. Somewhere else
 - Don't know / Not sure
 - Refused

20.8 I'm going to read you a list. When I'm done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You don't need to tell me which one.

You have used intravenous drugs in the past year
You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year
You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year
You had anal sex without a condom in the past year
Do any of these situations apply to you?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know / Not Sure
- Refused

The next question is about sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or genital herpes.

20.9 In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know / Not Sure
- Refused

Optional Module: Diabetes

To be asked following core Q4.1 if response is “Yes”

1. How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?
___ Code age in years (**97 = 97 and older**)
Don't know/ Not sure
Refused
2. Are you now taking insulin?
 - a. Yes
 - b. NoRefused
3. Are you now taking diabetes pills?
 - a.
Don't know / Not sure
4. About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

___ Times per day
___ Times per week
___ Times per month
___ Times per year
Never
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
5. About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

___ Times per day
___ Times per week
___ Times per month
___ Times per year
Never
No feet
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
6. Have you ever had any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?
 - Yes
 - b. NoDon't know / Not sure
Refused

7. About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?
- ___ ___ Number of times (**76 = 76 or more**)
- None
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
8. A test for hemoglobin "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin "A one C"?
- ___ ___ Number of times (**76 = 76 or more**)
- None
- Never heard of hemoglobin A one C test
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
- If "no feet" to Q5, go to Q10**
9. About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?
- ___ ___ Number of times (**76 = 76 or more**)
- None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused
10. When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.
- a. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
- b. Within the past year (1 month but less than 12 months ago)
- c. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- d. 2 or more years ago
- Never
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
11. Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?
- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused
12. Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?
- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Optional Module: Women's Health

1. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

Yes
No (**Go to Q5**)
Don't know/Not sure (**Go to Q5**)
Refused (**Go to Q5**)
2. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

a. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
b. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
c. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
d. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
e. 5 or more years ago
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
3. You said your most recent mammogram was “ ”. How long before **THAT** mammogram was the last one?

a. Less than 12 months before
b. 1 year but less than 2 years before
c. 2 years but less than 3 years before
d. 3 years but less than 5 years before
e. 5 or more years before
f. Has had only one mammogram
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
4. Many mammograms are done as a routine check-up. Sometimes a mammogram is done to check something that might be a problem, such as a lump or discomfort.

If Q3 coded “a-e”, “Don't know/Not sure” or “Refused” then ask:

a. Were either of your two most recent mammograms done to check a possible problem?

If Q3 coded “f” then ask:

b. Was your mammogram done to check a possible problem?

a. Yes
b. No
Don't know / Not sure
Refused
5. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

a. Yes
b. No (**Go to Q7**)
Don't know / Not sure (**Go to Q7**)
Refused (**Go to Q7**)

6. How long has it been since your last breast exam?
- a. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
 - b. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
 - c. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
 - d. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
 - e. 5 or more years before
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused
7. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a pap smear?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to Q10**)
- Don't know / Not Sure (**Go to Q10**)
Refused (**Go to Q10**)
8. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear?
- a. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
 - b. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
 - c. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
 - d. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
 - e. 5 or more years before
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused
9. Was your last pap smear done as a part of a routine exam, or to check a current or previous problem?
- a. Routine exam
 - b. Check current or previous problem
 - c. Other
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused
- NOTE: If response to core Q14.17 = a (is pregnant) then go to next module.**
10. Have you had a hysterectomy?
- “A hysterectomy is an operation to remove the uterus (womb).”
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Optional Module: Childhood Asthma

(If “No children” to core Q14.6, go to next module)

1. Earlier you said there were (*fill in number from core Q14.6*) children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

___ ___ Number of children

None (**Go to next module**)

Don’t know / Not sure (**Go to next module**)

Refused (**Go to next module**)

2. (**Fill in (*Does this child/How many of these children*) from Q1**) still have asthma?

If only one child from Q1 and response is “Yes” to Q2 code ‘01’. If response is “No” code ‘None’.

___ ___ Number of children

None

Don’t know / Not sure

Refused

Optional Module: Binge Drinking

Note: Ask if Core Q12.3 = 1-30 (or does not equal 77,88,99)

The next questions are about the most recent occasion when you had 5 or more alcoholic beverages. One alcoholic beverage is equal to a 12-ounce beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with 1 shot of liquor.

NOTE: “Occasion means, ‘in a row’ or ‘within a few hours’.”

NOTE: If the respondent asks about how to count an over-sized drink (e.g., a 40-ounce bottle of malt liquor), then repeat: “One alcoholic beverage is equal to a 12-ounce beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with 1 shot of liquor”.

1. During the most recent occasion when you had 5 or more alcoholic beverages, about **how many beers**, including malt liquor, did you drink?

(Round up)

___ ___ Number

None

Don’t know / Not sure

Refused

2. During the same occasion, about **how many glasses of wine**, including wine coolers, hard lemonade, or hard cider, did you drink?

NOTE: Flavored malt beverages other than hard lemonade or hard cider (e.g., Smirnoff Ice and Zima, etc.) should be counted as wine.

(Round up)

___ ___ Number

None

Don’t know / Not sure

Refused

3. During the same occasion, about **how many drinks of liquor**, including cocktails, did you have?

(Round up)

__ __ Number

None

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

4. During this most recent occasion, **where were you** when you did **most** of your drinking?

a. At your home, for example, your house, apartment, condominium, or dorm room

b. At another person's home

c. At a restaurant or banquet hall

d. At a bar or club

e. At a public place, such as at a park, concert, or sporting event

f. Other

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

5. During this most recent occasion, **how did you get most** of the alcohol?

a. Someone else bought it for me or gave it to me

b. I bought it at a store, such as a liquor store, convenience store, or grocery store

c. I bought it at a restaurant, bar or public place

d. Other

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

6. Did you drive a motor vehicle, such as a car, truck, or motorcycle **during or within a couple of hours after** this occasion?

a. Yes

b. No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

SOUTH DAKOTA'S 2003 STATE-ADDED QUESTIONS

(Questions S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S44, S45, S46, and S47 were only asked for part of the year)

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

If "a" to Q. 2.1 in Section 2, continue. Otherwise go to Q. S2.

Earlier you were asked some questions about your health care coverage. We'd now like to ask you some more questions on this topic.

S1. What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care?

Is it coverage through:

- a. Your employer
- b. Someone else's employer
- c. A plan that you or someone else buys on your own
- d. Medicare
- e. Medicaid or Medical Assistance
- f. The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA
- g. The Indian Health Service
- h. Some other source
- None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Go to Q. S3.

If "b" to Q. 2.1 in Section 2, continue. Otherwise go to Q. S8.

S2. Earlier you indicated that you did not have any type of health care coverage, but there are some types of coverage you may not have considered. Please tell me if you have any of the following:

Coverage through:

- a. Your employer
- b. Someone else's employer
- c. A plan that you or someone else buys on your own
- d. Medicare
- e. Medicaid or Medical Assistance
- f. The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA
- g. The Indian Health Service
- h. Some other source
- None (**Go to Q. S5**)
- Don't know/Not sure (**Go to Q. S8**)
- Refused (**Go to Q. S8**)

S3. Do you think you have adequate health care coverage or insurance?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

S4. Does your health insurance cover medicines prescribed by a doctor?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

S5. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

**A routine
checkup is a
general phys-
ical exam, not
an exam for
a specific
injury, illness
or condition**

- a. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

If Q. S2 = 'None', continue, otherwise go to Q. S8.

S6. What is the main reason you are without health care coverage?

___ Reason code

- a. Lost job or changed employers
- b. Spouse or parent lost job or changed employers
(includes any person who had been providing insurance prior to job loss or change)
- c. Became divorced or separated
- d. Spouse or parent died
- e. Became ineligible because of age or because left school
- f. Employer doesn't offer or stopped offering coverage
- g. Cut back to part time or became temporary employee
- h. Benefits from employer or former employer ran out
- i. Couldn't afford to pay the premiums
- j. Insurance company refused coverage
- k. Lost Medicaid or Medical Assistance eligibility
- Other
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

S7. About how long has it been since you had health care coverage?

- a. Within the past 6 months (anytime less than 6 months ago)
- b. Within the past year (6 months but less than 12 months ago)
- c. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- d. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

DIABETES

If "a" to Q. 4.1 in Section 4, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S10.

Earlier you were asked some questions about your diabetes. At this time we would like to ask you two more questions on this topic.

S8. Have you ever had a test for small amounts of protein (microalbumin) in your urine?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

S9. About how many times in the last year have you seen a dentist for a check-up?

- _ _ Number of times
- None
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

WOMEN'S HEALTH

If "b", "c", "d", or "e" to Q. 2 in Module 3, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S11.

Earlier in this survey we talked about mammograms.

S10. What is the most important reason you did not have a mammogram in the past year?

- a. Not recommended by doctor/doctor never said it was needed
- b. Not needed/Not necessary
- c. Never heard of mammogram
- d. Cost
- e. No insurance to pay for it
- f. Procrastination
- g. Other
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

If "a" to Q. 1 in Module 3 and "a", "Don't know/Not sure", or "Refused" to Q. 2 in Module 3, please show the following statement for the interviewer to read before Q. S11. Otherwise go to skip statement below.

Earlier in this survey we talked about mammograms.

If "a" to Q. 1 in Module 3, continue. Otherwise to go Q. S12.

S11. Whose idea was it for you to have your last mammogram---was it your idea, your doctor's idea or someone else's idea?

- a. Respondent's idea
- b. Doctor's idea
- c. Someone else's idea
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

S12. Have you heard about the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program, otherwise known as "All Women Count", that pays for Pap smears and mammograms for women who meet certain age and income guidelines?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

IMMUNIZATION

If "b" to Q. 10.1 in Section 10, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S14.

- S13. Earlier you indicated that you did not receive a flu shot in the past 12 months. What was the main reason that you did not get a flu shot?
- a. Not recommended by doctor
 - b. Didn't think I needed one
 - c. Not physically able to get to the clinic
 - d. Vaccine not available/clinic didn't get their shipment
 - e. Didn't think of it / forgot / missed it
 - f. Shot could give me the flu / allergic reaction / health problems
 - g. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
Refused

TOBACCO USE

- S14. Do you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day, some days, or not at all?
- a. Every day
 - b. Some days
 - c. Not at all
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused

If "a" to Q. 11.1 in Section 11, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S18.

- S15. Earlier you indicated that you had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life. How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes regularly?
- ___ ___ Code age in years
- Never smoked regularly (**Go to Q. S18**)
Don't know/Not sure
Refused

If "a" or "b" to Q. 11.2 in Section 11, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S18.

- S16. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to Q. S18**)
- Don't know / Not sure (**Go to Q. S18**)
Refused (**Go to Q. S18**)
- S17. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- Don't know / Not sure
Refused

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE

If the total number of children (ages 0-17) is less than or equal to 1, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S19.

S18. How many 18 year olds live in your household?

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a. One | f. Six |
| b. Two | g. Seven or more |
| c. Three | None |
| d. Four | Refused |
| e. Five | |

If the total number of children (0-18) is greater than zero according to Q. 14.6 and Q. S18, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S44.

Now I'd like to ask a few questions about the child in your household that is 18 or younger and has had the most recent birthday.

S19. What is the age of this child?

Enter the age of child (0-18)

Don't know/Not sure
Refused

S20. Does this child have health coverage?

- a. Yes
- b. No (**Go to Q. S22**)
- Don't Know/Not Sure (**Go to Q. S30**)
- Refused (**Go to Q. S30**)

S21. What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of this child's medical care ? Is it coverage through: Your employer; Someone else's employer; A plan that you or someone else buys on your own; Medicare; Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance ; The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare or the VA; The Indian Health Service [IHS] or Some other source?

Enter the coverage code

- a. Your employer
- b. Someone else's employer
- c. A plan that you or someone else buys on your own
- d. Medicare
- e. Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance
- f. The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA
- g. The Indian Health Service
- h. Some other source
- None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

If "e" to Q. S21, go to Q. S29, otherwise go to Q. S30.

S22. There are some types of coverage you may not have considered, Please tell me if this child is covered by any of the following. Coverage through: Your employer; Someone else's employer; A plan that you or someone else buys on your own; Medicare; Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance; The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare or the VA; The Indian Health Service [IHS] or Some other source ?

Enter the coverage code

- a. Your employer **(Go to Q. S30)**
- b. Someone else's employer **(Go to Q. S30)**
- c. A plan that you or someone else buys on your own **(Go to Q. S30)**
- d. Medicare **(Go to Q. S30)**
- e. Medicaid, CHIP, or Medical Assistance **(Go to Q. S29)**
- f. The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA **(Go to Q. S30)**
- g. The Indian Health Service **(Go to Q. S30)**
- h. Some other source **(Go to Q. S30)**
- None
- Don't know/Not sure **(Go to Q. S30)**
- Refused **(Go to Q. S30)**

S23. Has this child been refused health coverage due to his or her health status?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

S24. Is this child without health coverage because of the loss of someone's employment?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

S25. Is this child without health coverage due to any more of the following?

- a. Employer dropped coverage?
- b. Cost of premiums?
- c. High deductibles?
- d. Don't think it's necessary
to have health coverage
for this child ?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

- S26. Please indicate if any of the following occurred in the last year due to this child's lack of health coverage.
- a. Went without medical care when sick or injured, but probably should have received medical care.
 - b. Medical care was delayed when the child was sick or injured and probably should have received care sooner.
- Yes
No
Don't know/Not sure
Refused

- S27. About how long has it been since this child last visited a doctor for a routine checkup or physical examination ?
- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
Never
Refused

- S28. Who primarily pays for medical care for this uninsured child ?

INTERVIEWER: Parent(s) includes caretaker parent and/or absent parent. Other includes private foundation, charitable organization, provider write-off, and etc...

- a. Parent(s)
 - b. Other relative
 - c. County
 - d. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
Refused

Go to Q. S30

- S29. Have you dropped or reduced private health coverage for this child because of the availability of public assistance?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
Refused

CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH

- S30. How long has it been since this child last visited the dentist or a dental clinic?
- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago) **(Go to Q. S32)**
 - b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't Know/Not Sure **(Go to Q. S32)**
Never
Refused **(Go to Q. S32)**
- S31. What is the main reason this child has not visited the dentist in the last year?
- a. Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going
 - b. Cost
 - c. Do not have/know a dentist
 - d. Cannot get to the office/clinic (too far away, no transportation, no appointments available)
 - e. No reason to go (no problems, no teeth)
 - f. Other priorities
 - g. Have not thought of it
 - h. Other
- Don't Know/Not Sure
Refused
- S32. Do you have any kind of insurance coverage that pays for some or all of this child's routine dental care, including dental insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
Refused
- S33. During the past 6 months, did this child have a toothache more than once, when biting or chewing?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
Refused

If "Never" to Q. S30, go to Q. S35. Otherwise, continue.

- S34. What was the main reason that this child last visited a dentist?
- a. Went in on own for check-up, examination, or cleaning
 - b. Was called in by the dentist for check-up, examination, or cleaning
 - c. Something was wrong, bothering, or hurting
 - d. Went for treatment of a condition that dentist discovered at earlier check-up or examination
 - e. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
Refused

CHILD INJURY

If child is 8 or younger according to Q. S19, continue. Otherwise go to Q. S36.

- S35. How often does this child use a car safety seat?
- a. Always
 - b. Nearly always
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Seldom
 - e. Never
 - f. Never uses car safety seat, uses seat belt instead
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Never rides in a car
 - Refused

If child is 5-8 years of age according to Q. S19, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S37.

- S36. How often does this child use a booster seat in the car?
- a. Always
 - b. Nearly always
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Seldom
 - e. Never
 - f. Never uses booster seat, uses seat belt instead
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Never rides in a car
 - Refused

Go to Q. S38

If child is 9-17 years of age according to Q. S19, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S38.

- S37. How often does this child use a seatbelt?
- a. Always
 - b. Nearly always
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Seldom
 - e. Never
 - f. Don't know/Not sure
 - Never rides in a car
 - Refused

If child is 5-17 years of age according to Q. S19, continue. Otherwise, go to Q. S40.

- S38. Does this child have access to a helmet for activities such as biking, rollerblading, skateboarding, horseback riding, and etc.?
- a. Yes
 - b. No (**Go to Q. S40**)
 - Don't know/Not sure (**Go to Q. S40**)
 - Refused (**Go to Q. S40**)

S39. During the last year how often did you require your child to wear his or her helmet when doing these activities?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never participated in these activities
- Refused

CHILDHOOD DIABETES

S40. Earlier you said there were [fill in number from core Q.14.6] children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

-- Number of children

- None (**Go to Q. S42**)
- Don't know/Not sure (**Go to Q. S42**)
- Refused (**Go to Q. S42**)

S41. What is the type of diabetes?

- a. Type 1
- b. Type 2
- c. Both
- d. No more selections
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

S42. Do any children in your household have any conditions which limit their activities or require ongoing medication [**If "1" or more to Q. S40 add the following to this question**] other than diabetes?

- a. Yes
- b. No (**Go to Q. S44**)
- Don't Know/Not Sure (**Go to Q. S44**)
- Refused (**Go to Q. S44**)

S43. Could you please list these conditions?

Mark all that apply

- a. Asthma
- b. Cerebral palsy
- c. Heart defect
- d. Cleft lip or palate
- e. Cancer
- f. Epilepsy or seizures
- g. Kidney disease
- h. Down's Syndrome
- i. Cystic fibrosis
- j. Spina bifida
- k. Hearing loss
- l. Hemophilia
- m. Scoliosis
- n. Arthritis
- o. All other conditions
- Don't know/Not sure
- No other conditions
- Refused

FOOD SAFETY

S44. In the past 7 days, how many meals did you eat from restaurants or fast-food services?

Enter number of meals

- Don't know/Not sure
- None
- Refused

FARM INJURY

S45. Do you live or work on a farm ?

- a. Yes
- b. No (**Go to Closing Statement**)
- Don't Know/Not Sure (**Go to Closing Statement**)
- Refused (**Go to Closing Statement**)

S46. During the past year, have you or a member of your immediate family been injured in a farm accident that required medical attention ?

If 'yes,' probe for which.

- a. Yes, self
- b. Yes, immediate family member
- c. Yes, both self and immediate family member
- d. Not on a farm in the past year
- e. No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

If "b" or "c" to Q. S46 and at least one child in the household according to Q. 14.6, continue. Otherwise, go to Closing Statement.

S47. Was the injured immediate family member a child 17 years old or younger?

a. Yes

b. No

Don't Know/Not Sure

Refused